1781

THE BIRDS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, WITH THEIR EGGS,

ACCURATELY FIGURED.

BY

WILLIAM LEWIN.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR;

AND SOLD BY LEIGH AND SOTHEBY, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

M.DCC.XCI.

87



GENUS XX. FLYCATCHER.

LXXXVII. SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

Muſcicapa Griſola, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 328. N° 20.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 467. N° 1.
Le Gobe-mouche, *Briſ. Orn.* ii. *p.* 357. N° 1. *pl.* 35. *f.* 3.
Spotted Flycatcher, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 134.—*Lath. Syn.* iii. *p.* 323. N° 1.

SIZE of the greater *White-Throat:* length five inches and three-quarters. Bill duſky, baſe beſet with ſhort briſtles: inſide of the mouth yellow. The plumage is mouſe-colour on the back: the head browniſh and ſpotted: wings and tail duſky: belly white: throat and ſides of the neck daſhed with pale-brown: legs black.

The *male* is in general to be diſtinguiſhed from the *female* by a white mark at the back part of the neck, almoſt ſurrounding it.

This ſpecies viſits this kingdom in ſpring, and departs in *September:* it builds in trees, frequently in a hole occaſioned by the decay of a dead limb, particularly in orchards; alſo on old poſts, projecting beams at the ends of buildings, &c. Is obſerved to build in the ſame places ſeaſon after ſeaſon.

The *neſt* is chiefly compoſed of moſs, often mixed with wool and fibres.—The *eggs* are four or five in number, of a pale green colour, marked with reddiſh, for which ſee Plate XIV. Fig. 1.

It feeds on *inſects*, and collects them while on the wing, ſitting on an old poſt or rail, and as one flies by, mounts up after it, ſeldom miſſing its aim; after which it returns to the place it ſprang from.

LXXXVIII. PIED FLYCATCHER.

Muſcicapa Atricapilla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 326. N° 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 467. N° 2.
Le Traquet d'Angleterre, *Briſ.* iii. *p.* 436. N° 27.
Pied Flycatcher, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 135.—*Lath. Syn.* iii. *p.* 324. N° 2.

SIZE of the *Whin-Chat*: length four inches and a half. Bill black: irides hazel: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are black: the forehead, and under parts, are white: there is alſo a ſpot of white on the wing; and the outer tail-feather white on the outer web, almoſt to the end: in ſome, the upper tail-coverts are black and white: legs black.

The *female* is brown where the *male* is black: it wants the white on the forehead: the under parts are dusky white; and the white on the wings leſs pure.

This inhabits the more northern parts of *England*, chiefly *Yorkſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, and *Derbyſhire*; but much leſs common than the former.

It is ſaid to frequent watery places, and to lay five eggs, in the hollow of a tree, of a pale blue colour.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XIV. Fig. 2.

GENUS



89



GENUS XXI. LARK.

LXXXIX. SKY-LARK.

Alauda Arvenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 287. N° 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 491. N° 1.
L'Alouette, *Briſ.* iii. *p.* 355. N° 1.
Sky-Lark, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 136. *t.* 55.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 368. N° 1.

LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill duſky: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts is aſh-colour or brown; the middle of each feather blackiſh, and the edges pale: the fore part of the neck rufous white daſhed with blackiſh: from the breaſt to the belly yellowiſh white: the tail is two inches and three-quarters long; the two middle feathers are blackiſh, margined with rufous grey; the others much the ſame; but the fourth has a white margin; the fifth white on the outer web; the outermoſt white both on the outer web and tip: legs duſky; hind claw very long and ſtrait.

The *female* is much the ſame in colour, but leſs in ſize.

Theſe birds are in plenty at all times in *England*, and in winter collect into large flocks. It builds on the ground; making two neſts in a year, the firſt in *April*.

The *neſt* is of dried graſs, lined with hair. It lays about four *eggs*, like thoſe figured in Plate XIV. Fig. 3.

XC. WOOD-

XC. WOOD-LARK.

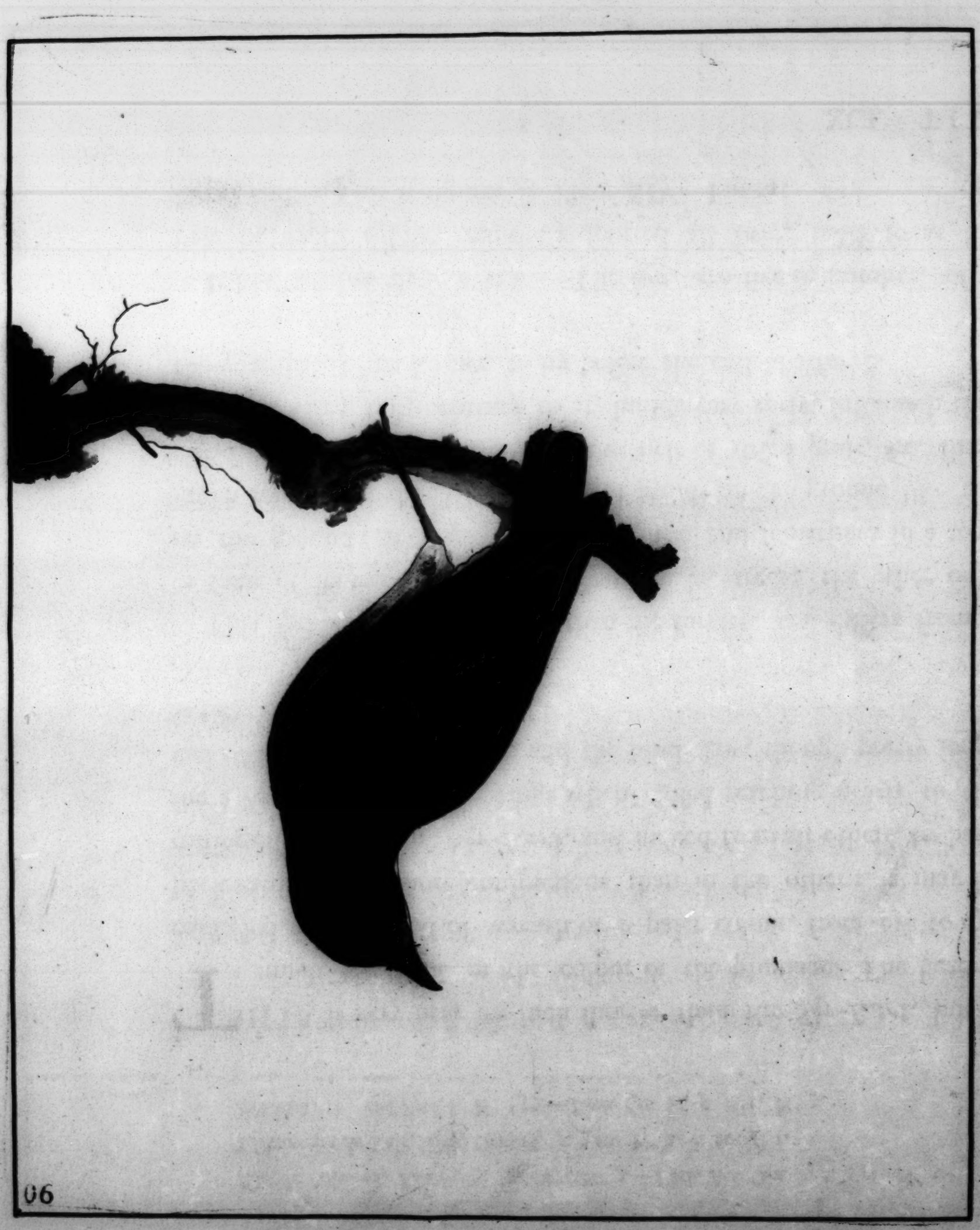
Alauda Arborea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 287. N° 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 492. N° 3.
L'Alouette de Bois, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 340. N° 2. *t.* 20. *f.* 1.
Wood-Lark, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 137.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 371. N° 3.

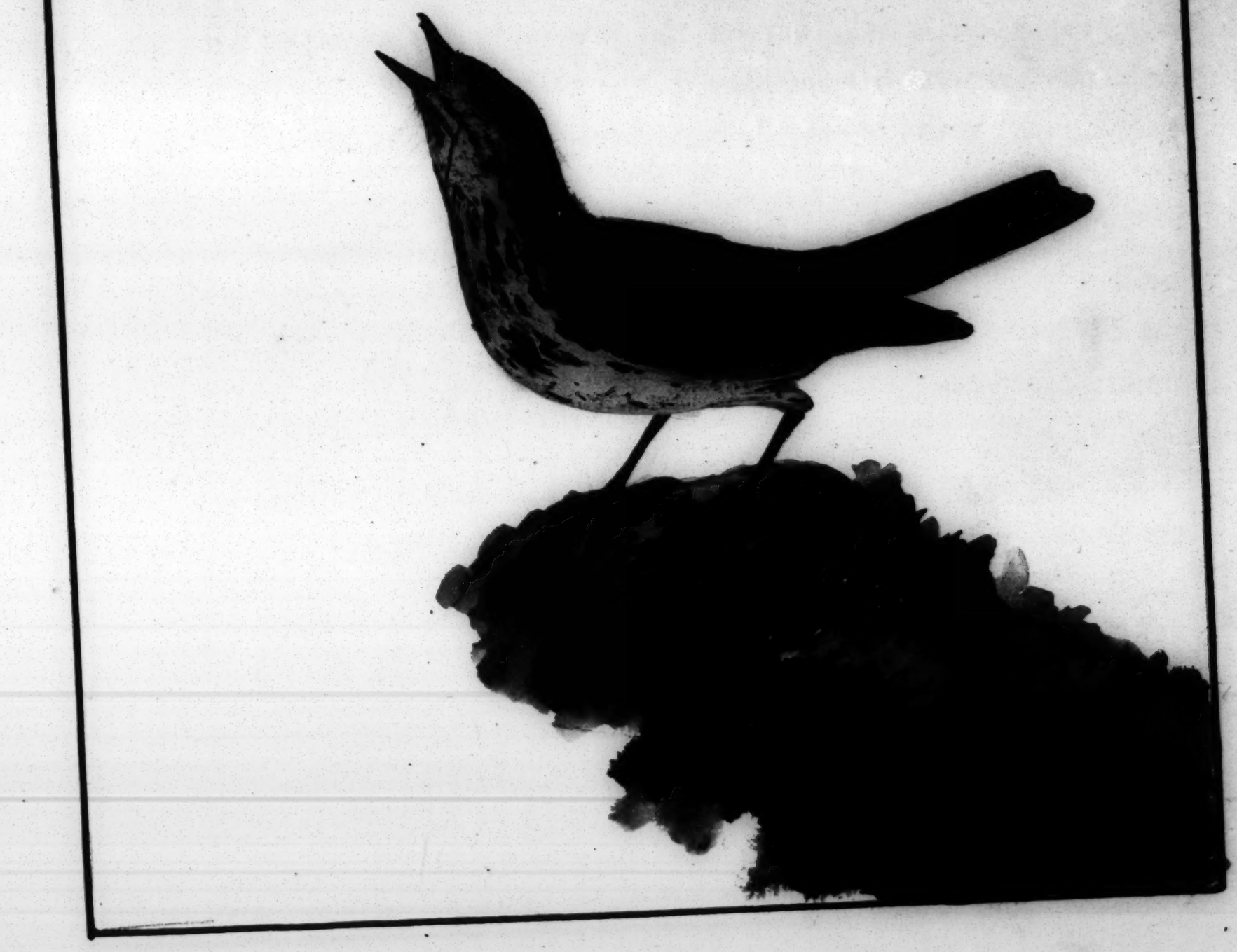
THIS is very near an inch ſhorter than the *Sky-Lark*, but is much the ſame in the colour of the plumage. The head is encircled with a kind of wreath of a paler colour, from eye to eye backward, much more conſpicuous than in the other: it may be diſtinguiſhed from the *Sky-Lark*, and indeed from all others, by having a very ſhort tail; the wings when cloſed reaching nearly to the end of it: the legs are paler, and the hind claw, though pretty long, is ſomewhat incurvated.

This ſpecies is leſs plentiful than the former, and differs from it in ſome of its manners: it perches often on trees; the other only on the ground: it ſings often of nights, and ſometimes in a tone much reſembling the *Nightingale*: it builds on the ground like the *Sky-Lark*, and like it compoſes the neſt of dried graſs, &c. lined with ſoft hair; but, contrary to it, builds very early, inſomuch that the young are often known to fly before the end of *March*.

It has two broods in a year.—The *eggs* are five in number, of a pale browniſh colour, minutely ſpotted all over, moſt ſo at the larger end. This is figured in Plate XIV. Fig. 4.

XCI. TIT-





XCI. TIT-LARK.

Alauda Pratenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 287. N° 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 493. N° 5.

L'Alouette de Prez, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 343. N° 3.

Tit-Lark, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 138.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 374. N° 5.

THIS is leſs than either the *Sky* or *Wood Lark:* in length five inches and a half. Bill duſky: irides hazel: the upper parts of the head and body are reddiſh brown; the middle of each feather blackiſh: over the eye a paliſh ſtreak: under parts white, inclining to yellow on the breaſt, where it is marked with longiſh ſpots of black: tail blackiſh; the outer feather white on the outer edge the whole length, but on the inner only half way from the end; the outermoſt but one has a ſpot of white at the tip: legs pale fleſh-colour; claws brown, ſhort, and crooked.

This ſpecies is common in *England*, and, like the *Wood-Lark*, perches on trees: the note is fine, but not equal either to that of the *Sky* or *Wood Lark*. It leaves us early in the autumn, and returns about the middle of *April*.

The *neſt* is on the ground, rarely on a low buſh almoſt cloſe to the ground.—The eggs may be ſeen in Plate XIV. Fig. 5.

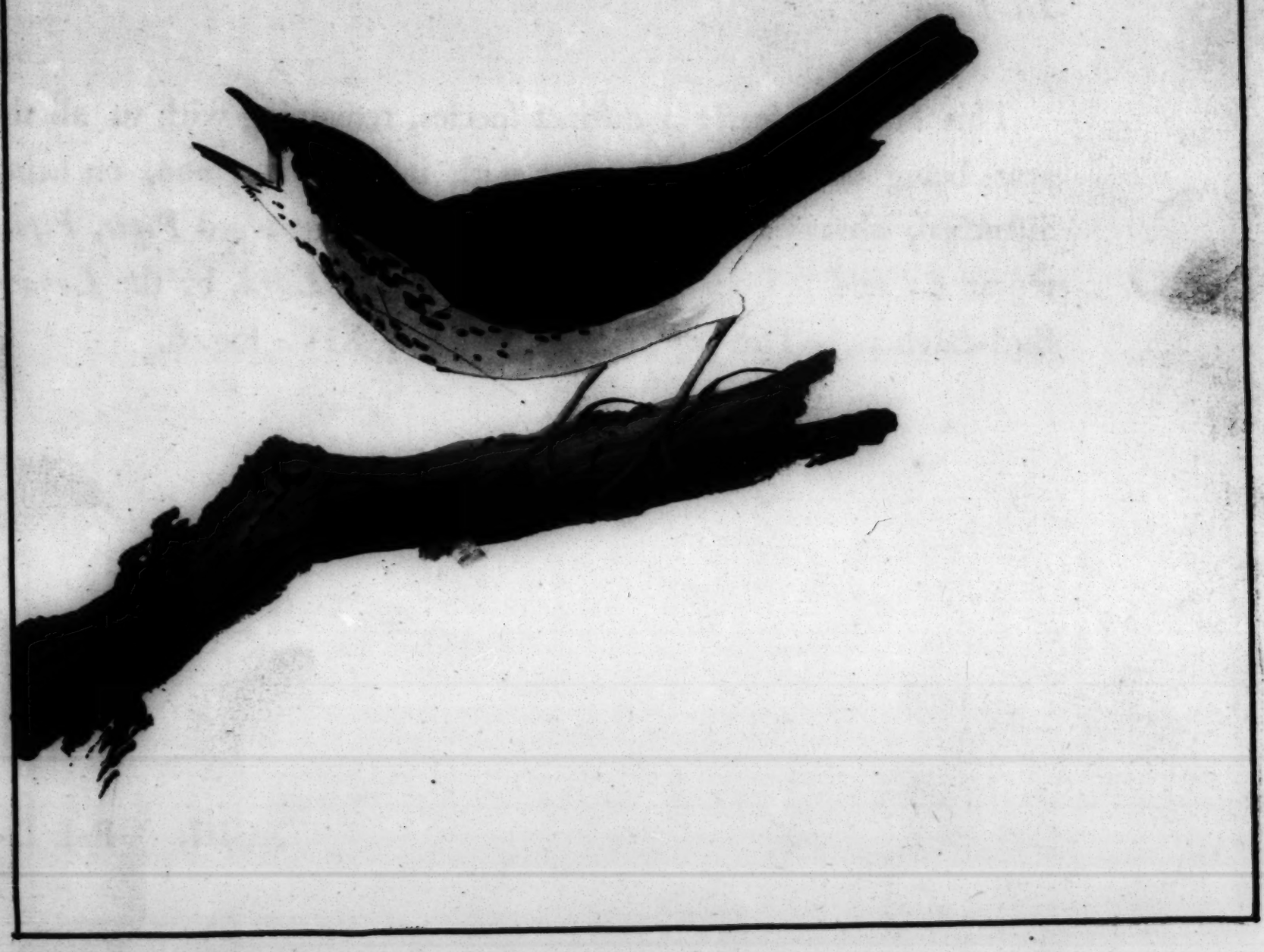
XCII. FIELD-

XCII. FIELD-LARK.

Alauda Minor, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 494. N° 8.
Field-Lark, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 139.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 375. N° 6.

THIS is not unlike the *Tit-Lark* in ſize and ſhape, but has a greeniſh brown tinge throughout the plumage, inſtead of green: the throat and breaſt of a pale buff-colour, ſpotted as in the Tit-Lark: the chin plain pale buff-colour: the wing coverts edged with dirty white, but deeper than in the laſt-named bird: belly white: legs pale brown; hind claw longer and ſtouter than in the *Tit-Lark.*

This bird is clearly a diſtinct ſpecies, remaining with us all the year, being conſtantly to be met with in meadows, and, on being diſturbed, always gives a note as it flies, like the word *Pipit, Pipit,* repeated; and is from thence called the *Pipit Lark*, by the *London* Bird-catchers.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XIV. Fig. 6.





XCIII. RED-LARK.

Alauda Rubra, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 494. N° 10.
L'Alouette de Penſylvanie, *Briſ. Orn. App. p.* 94. N° 13.
Red-Lark, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 140.—*Lath. Syſt.* iv. *p.* 376. N° 8.

THIS equals the *Sky-Lark* in ſize, but is more ſlender. The bill is blackiſh: upper parts of the body pale ferruginous, marked with black: through the eyes is a ſtreak of duſky, and a pale one above and beneath them: the eye-lids are light-coloured; the eye itſelf dark: the under parts of the body light reddiſh brown, marked with duſky ſpots; legs dark brown; hind claw very long, and ſomewhat curved.

Mr. *Pennant*, in his deſcription, obſerves, that the middle tail feathers are black, edged with brown; the exterior one white; the two next edged with white.

This has now and then been found in this kingdom, more particularly near *London*; but is not in plenty except in *North America*, that we know of, and even there appearing at *Penſylvania* only in *March*, being then on its paſſage towards the more northern parts.

XCIV. DUSKY

XCIV. DUSKY LARK.

Alauda Obſcura, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 494. N° 7.

THIS is about ſeven inches and a half in length, and is bigger than the *Tit-Lark*. The bill is long and ſlender, browniſh, with the tip dark: the general colour of the plumage is a dull greeniſh brown; the middle of each feather much darker: the throat, middle of the neck before, and belly, dull pale yellow: the ſides of the neck and the breaſt the ſame, but marked with dull brown ſtreaks: the tail is three inches long, even at the end; the outer feather brown and duſky-white, obliquely divided; the ſecond brown, with duſky-white tip; the others brown: legs reddiſh brown; the hind claw long and crooked.

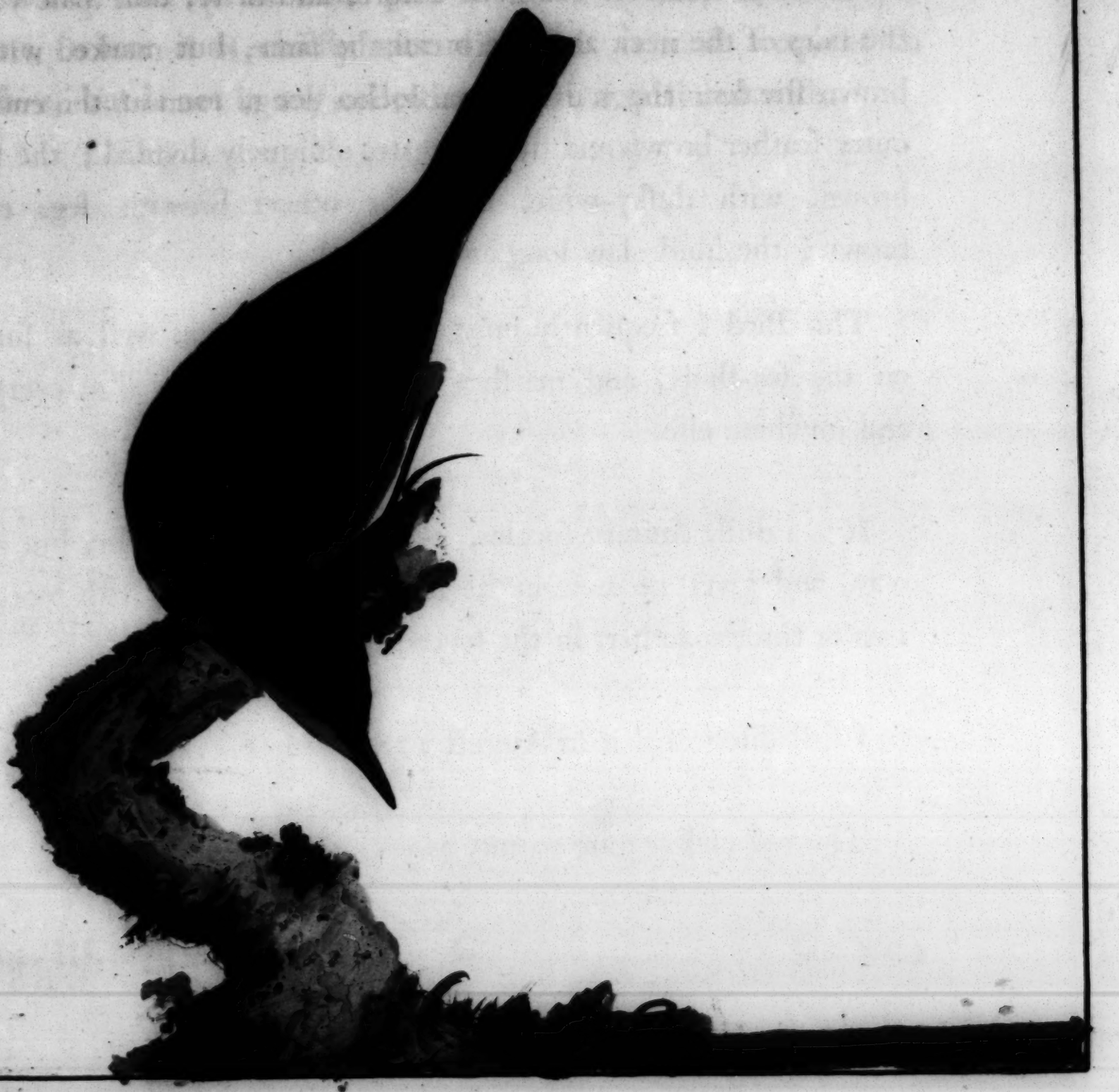
This Bird I frequently meet with, in winter as well as ſummer, on the ſea-ſhore, and marſhes which are overflowed at every tide, and nowhere elſe.

It is a dull, ſolitary ſpecies, and when diſturbed flies but a little way, and gives no note in its flight.—I never met with more than two or three together, in the ſevereſt weather.

I firſt diſcovered it in Auguſt 1787, near *Feverſham*, in *Kent*.

The *neſt* and *egg* are to me, as yet, unknown.

XCIV*. LESSER



XCIV*. LESSER CRESTED LARK.

Alauda Criſtatella, *Lath. Ind. Orn. p.* 499. N° 26.
La Petite Alouette Huppée, *Briſ.* iii. *p.* 361. N° 9.
Leſſer Creſted Lark, *Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 391. N° 24.

THIS is ſaid to be more inclined to aſh-colour, and leſs ſpotted, than the *Sky-Lark*.—The head is tufted: the feathers of which, being elevated, form a creſt: the legs are red. It is ſaid to fly in flocks, and for the moſt part to make its neſt in woods and thickets, where it is chiefly met with. It is moſt frequent in *Yorkſhire*, but is not in any collection we are acquainted with.

GENUS XXII. WAGTAIL.

XCV. WHITE WAGTAIL.

Motacilla Alba, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 331. N° 11.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 501. N° 1.
La Lavandiere, *Briſ.* iii. *p.* 461. N° 38.
White Wagtail, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 142. *pl.* 55.—*Lath. Syſt.* iv. *p.* 395. N° 1.—*Id. Sup. p.* 178.

THIS is moſt common of all the ſpecies: the length ſeven inches. The bill black: irides hazel: the hind part of the head, the nape, chin, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, are black: the forehead, round the eyes, and ſides of the neck, white: the upper parts of the body, wing coverts, and rump, aſh-colour: greater quills blackiſh: under part of the breaſt and belly white: eight of the middle tail feathers are black, edged with grey; the others white, except at the baſe and tips of the inner webs, which are duſky: legs black.

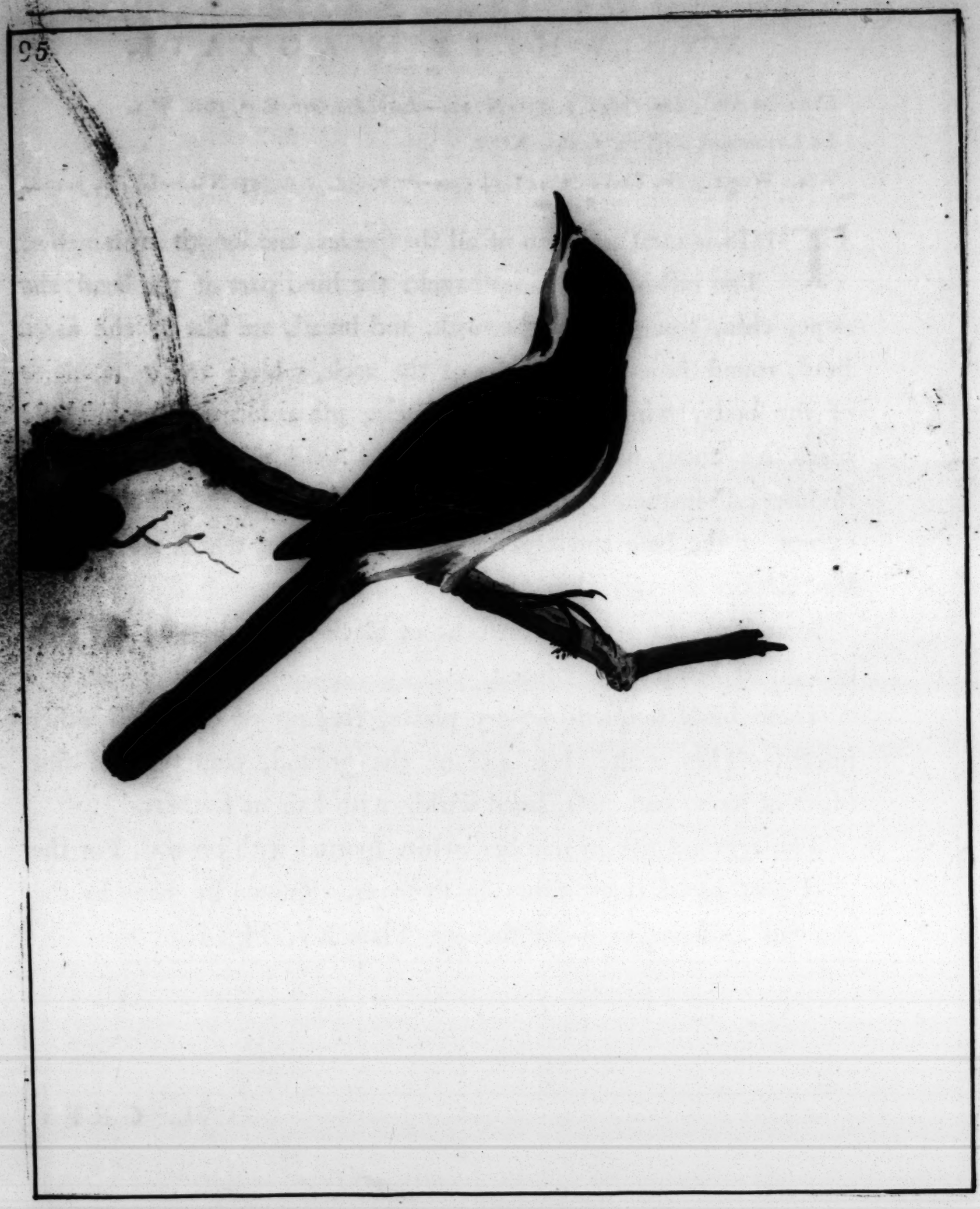
Some birds have only a creſcent of black on the breaſt; the chin and throat being quite white.

Theſe birds frequent watery places, feeding on *flies* and other inſects.—They make their *neſt* on the ground, compoſed of fine fibres of roots, and moſs, lined within with hair or feathers.

The *eggs* are five in number, white ſpotted with brown. For the moſt part breed three times in the year. Known by many by the name of *Diſh-waſher*.—See the *egg*, Plate XV. Fig. 1.

B L

XCVI. GREY





XCVI. GREY WAGTAIL.

Motacilla Boarula, *Lin. Mant.* 1771. *p.* 527.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 502. N° 4.

La Bergeronette Jaune, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 471. N° 41. *t.* 23. *f.* 3.

Grey Wagtail, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 144.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 398. N° 4.

LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. Bill brown: the upper parts of the plumage greeniſh aſh-colour: over the eye a pale ſtreak: ſides of the head aſh-colour: chin and throat black: upper tail coverts and under parts of the body yellow: under tail coverts deep yellow: wings brown: tail very long, the outer feathers white; the next white on the inſide and tip, the outſide blackiſh; the third the ſame, but is black on the inner edge; the reſt black: legs yellowiſh brown.

This is a conſtant inhabitant of theſe kingdoms, but ſhifts its quarters according to the ſeaſon: during the winter it frequents the ſouthern parts; but departs northward in *April*, returning ſouthward the beginning of *October*.

We are certain of its breeding in *Cumberland*, and no doubt in the neighbouring counties.—It is ſaid to make the neſt on the ground, not far from the water, of the ſame materials as the laſt. The *eggs*, from ſix to eight in number, of a yellowiſh white marked with darker ſpots. It is a moſt elegant ſpecies.—The egg is in Plate XV. fig. 2.

XCVII. YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Motacilla Flava, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 331. N° 12.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 404. N° 8.
La Bergeronette de Printemps, *Briſ.* iii. *p.* 468.—N° 40.
Yellow Wagtail, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 143. *pl.* 55.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 400. N° 6.

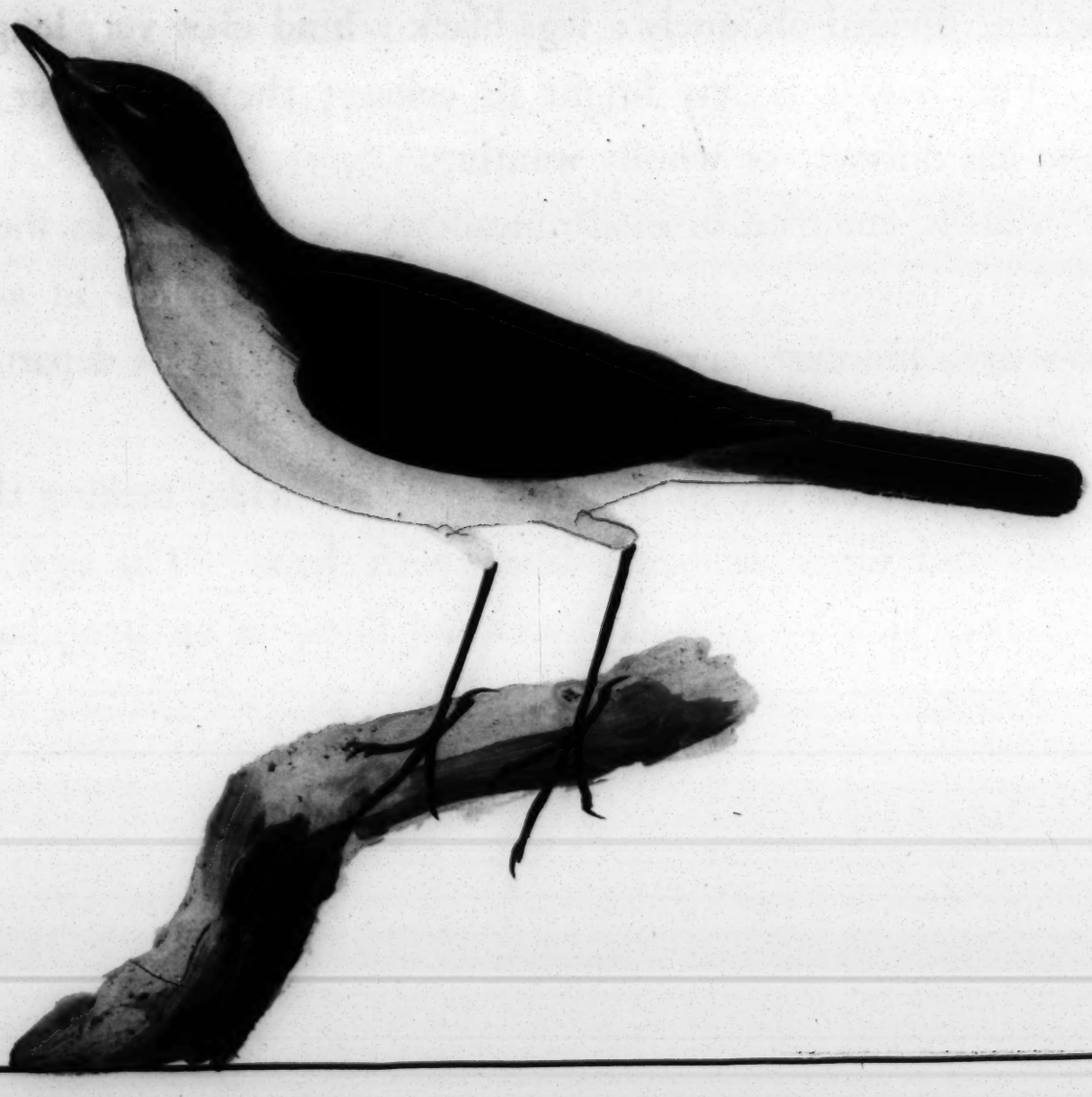
THIS is the ſmalleſt of the three ſpecies: length ſix inches and a half. Bill black: irides hazel: the head, and upper parts of the body, olive green, paleſt on the rump: under parts, from the breaſt, bright yellow: on the throat a few black ſpots: over the eye a yellow ſtreak; through the eye another of duſky; and beneath the eye a third of the ſame: greater part of the wing duſky; tail black, except the two outmoſt feathers, which are half black half white, divided obliquely: legs black: hind claw very long.

The *female* is leſs bright in colour; the ſtreak over the eye is alſo leſs diſtinct, or wholly wanting.

This is common in moiſt meadows in *England*, in the ſummer ſeaſon; migrating, or perhaps ſhifting its quarters in autumn.—We are, however, certain, that all of them do not depart, as ſome remain throughout the year in *Hampſhire*.

It builds on the ground, in the corn-fields, making the neſt of bents and fibres of roots, lined with hair. The *eggs*, five in number, varied with duſky ſpots and lines, in an irregular manner. —The *egg* is figured in Plate XV. fig. 3.

97



XCVII. YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Motacilla Flava, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 331. N° 12.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 404. N° 8.
La Bergeronette de Printemps, *Briſ.* iii. *p.* 468.—N° 40.
Yellow Wagtail, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 143. *pl.* 55.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 400. N° 6.

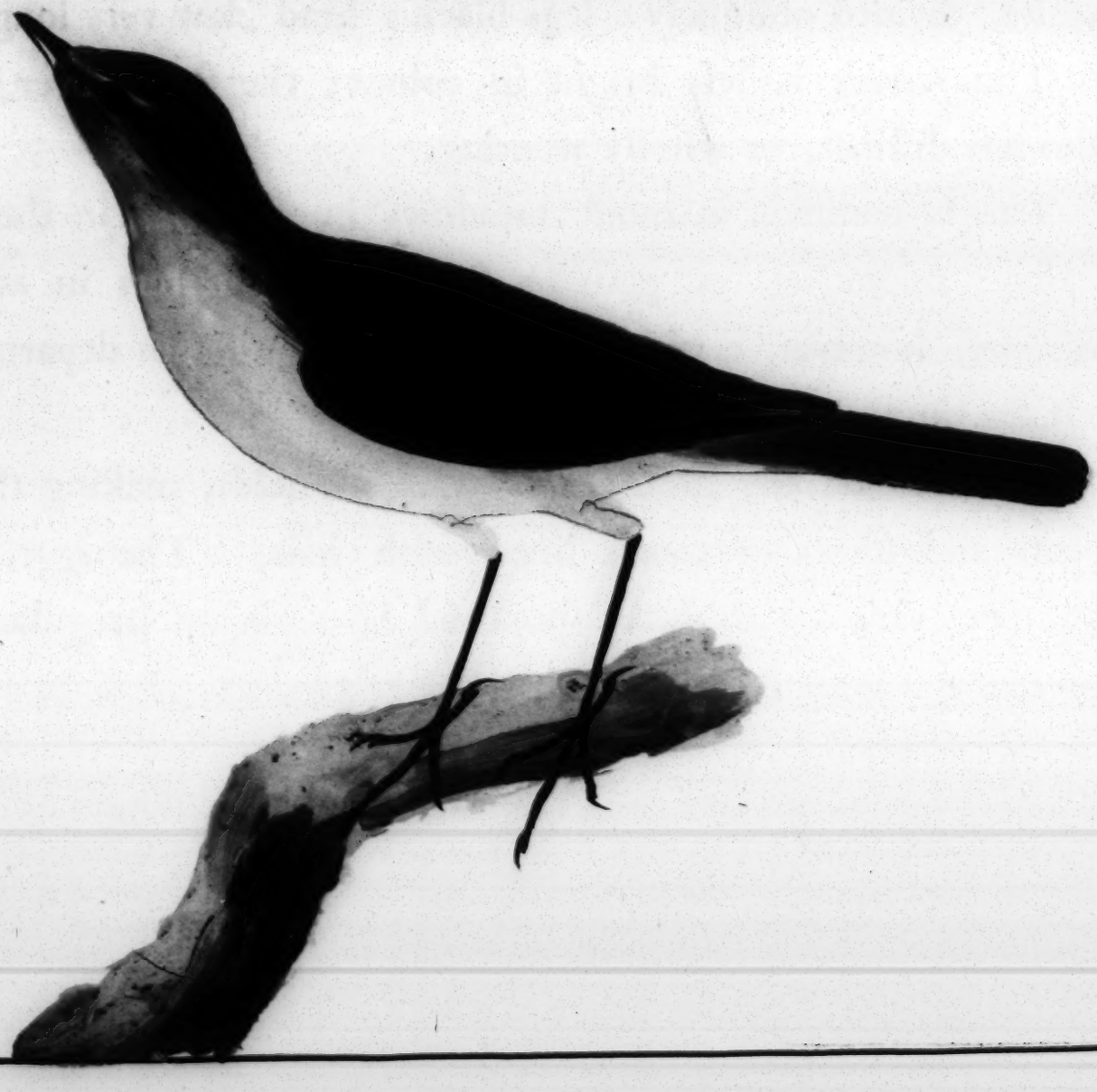
THIS is the ſmalleſt of the three ſpecies: length ſix inches and a half. Bill black: irides hazel: the head, and upper parts of the body, olive green, paleſt on the rump: under parts, from the breaſt, bright yellow: on the throat a few black ſpots: over the eye a yellow ſtreak; through the eye another of duſky; and beneath the eye a third of the ſame: greater part of the wing duſky: tail black, except the two outmoſt feathers, which are half black half white, divided obliquely: legs black: hind claw very long.

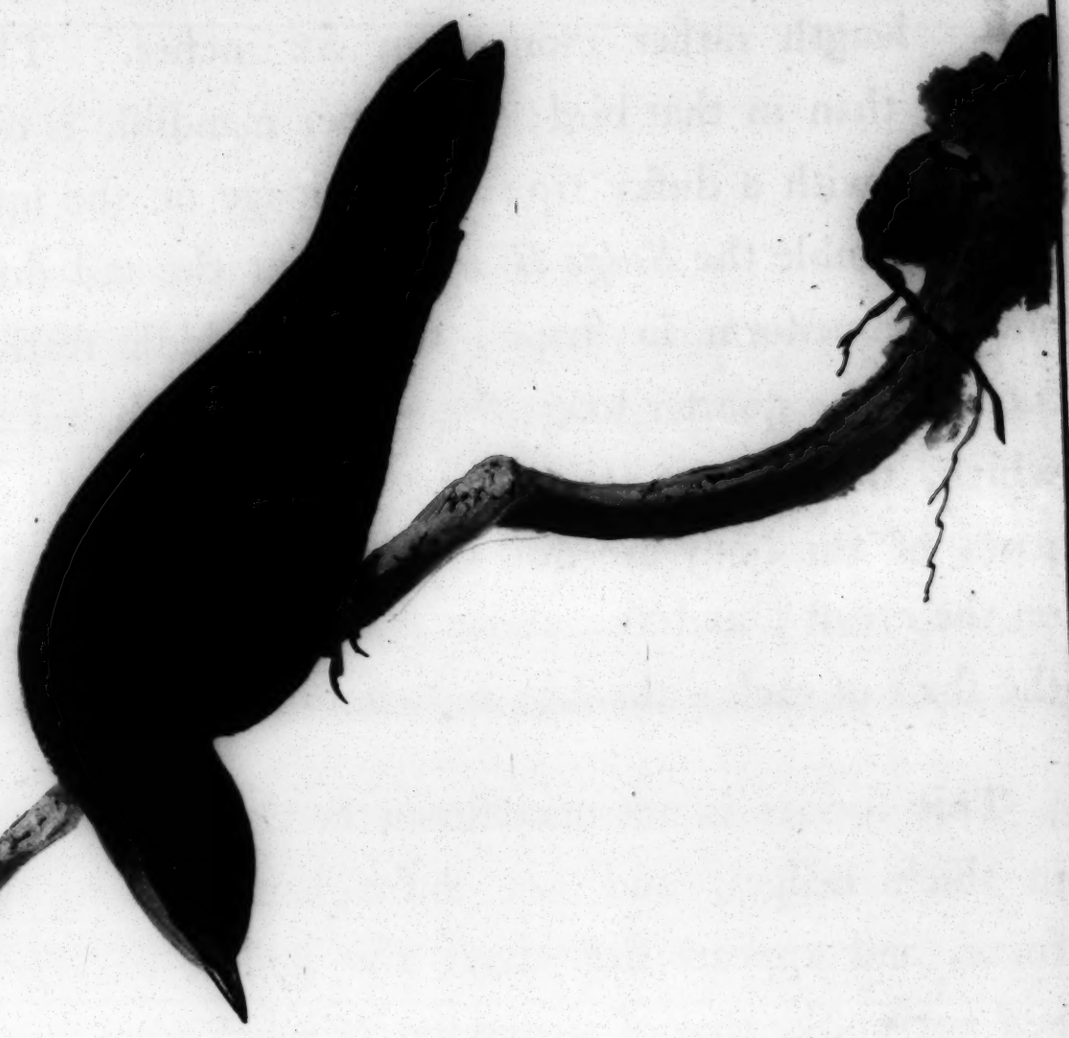
The *female* is leſs bright in colour; the ſtreak over the eye is alſo leſs diſtinct, or wholly wanting.

This is common in moiſt meadows in *England*, in the ſummer ſeaſon; migrating, or perhaps ſhifting its quarters in autumn.—We are, however, certain, that all of them do not depart, as ſome remain throughout the year in *Hampſhire*.

It builds on the ground, in the corn-fields, making the neſt of bents and fibres of roots, lined with hair. The *eggs*, five in number, varied with duſky ſpots and lines, in an irregular manner. —The *egg* is figured in Plate XV. fig. 3.

97





GENUS XXIII. WARBLER.

XCVIII. GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

Sylvia Locuſtella, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 515. N° 25.
La Locuſtelle, *Buf. Oiſ.* v. p. 42.
Graſshopper Warbler, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 156.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 429. N° 20.

THIS is about the ſize of the *Reed Wren*, and meaſures in length rather more than ſix inches. The bill is more ſlender than in that bird; the upper mandible is duſky; the under whitiſh, with a duſky tip; the plumage on the upper parts of the body reſemble the *Sedge Warbler*; but the tail differs remarkably, and is cuneiform in ſhape: the two middle feathers are full two inches and a quarter long; the outer, one inch and a quarter: beſides which, the feathers are more or leſs pointed at the ends. The under parts of the body are dull white, inclining to a duſky rufous tinge on the breaſt; and the under tail coverts have a duſky ſtreak down the ſhaft of each: the legs and claws are yellow.

This ſpecies is not uncommon in this kingdom. It is met with in thick hedges, and not unfrequently among low buſhes and furze, and appears firſt about the middle of *April*.—It makes a *neſt* not unlike that of a common *White-Throat*, but ſmaller.

XCIX. NIGHT-

XCIX. NIGHTINGALE.

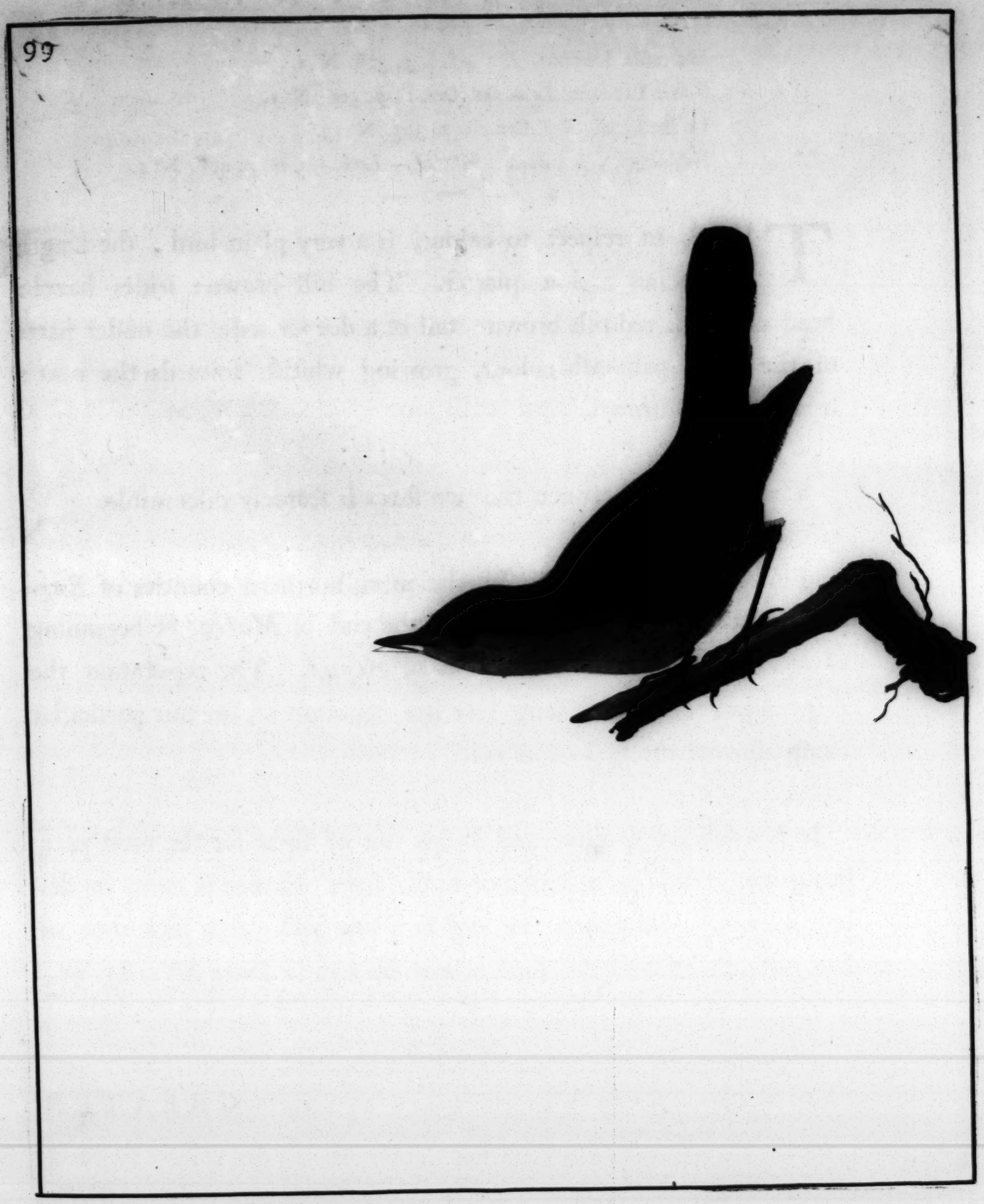
Motacilla Luſcinia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 328. N° 1.
Sylvia Luſcinia, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 506. N° 1.
Le Roſſignol, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 397. N° 13.
Nightingale, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 145.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 408. N° 1.

THIS, in reſpect to colour, is a very plain bird; the length ſix inches and a quarter. The bill brown: irides hazel: head and back reddiſh brown: tail of a deeper red: the under parts of the body pale aſh-colour, growing whitiſh towards the vent: legs cinereous brown.

The difference between the two ſexes is ſcarcely diſcernible.

This ſpecies is not ſeen in the more northern counties of *England*. The time of its arrival is the end of *March*, or beginning of *April*, retiring about the end of *Auguſt*. The reputation the *Nightingale* is in for ſong few are ignorant of, in this particular being allowed the firſt of its race.

It is a ſolitary ſpecies, and keeps out of ſight for the moſt part, being concealed in a hedge or buſh, from whence it emits its delightful note. It makes the *neſt* in a low buſh, and lays four or five greeniſh brown *eggs*, ſuch as may be ſeen in Plate XV. fig. 4.





C. GREATER PETTICHAPS.

Sylvia Hortenſis, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 507. N° 3. β.
La Fauvette, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 372. 1 *Var.*
Pettichaps, *Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 413. 3.

THIS is about the ſize of an *Hedge Warbler*: length ſix inches. The bill broader than in the *White-Throat*: irides duſky: the upper parts of the body and the thighs are of a greeniſh brown; the under duſky white; over the breaſt inclining to brown: quills and tail duſky, edged with paler: over the eye is an indiſtinct trace of white: the bill and legs are brown.

The *male* and *female* are much alike.

This arrives with us about the middle of *April*, and makes a *neſt* for the moſt part with fibres and wool, ſometimes with the addition of green moſs; oftentimes in the neighbourhood of gardens. The *eggs* are chiefly four in number, the ground colour dirty white, blotched and ſpeckled with browniſh. It has a melodious and pleaſing ſong, and in ſome of its notes much reſembles the *Nightingale*.

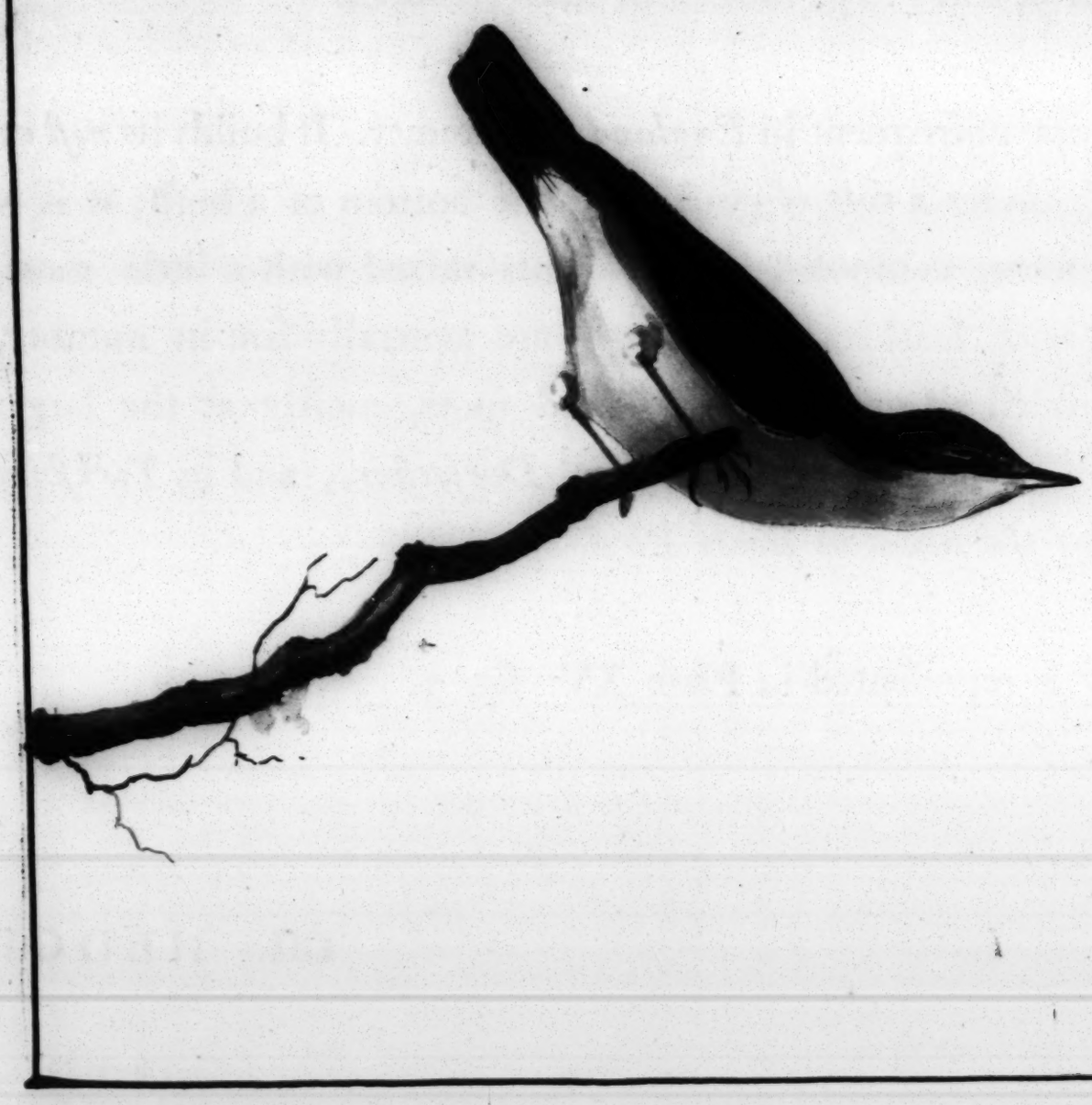
CI. LESSER PETTICHAPS.

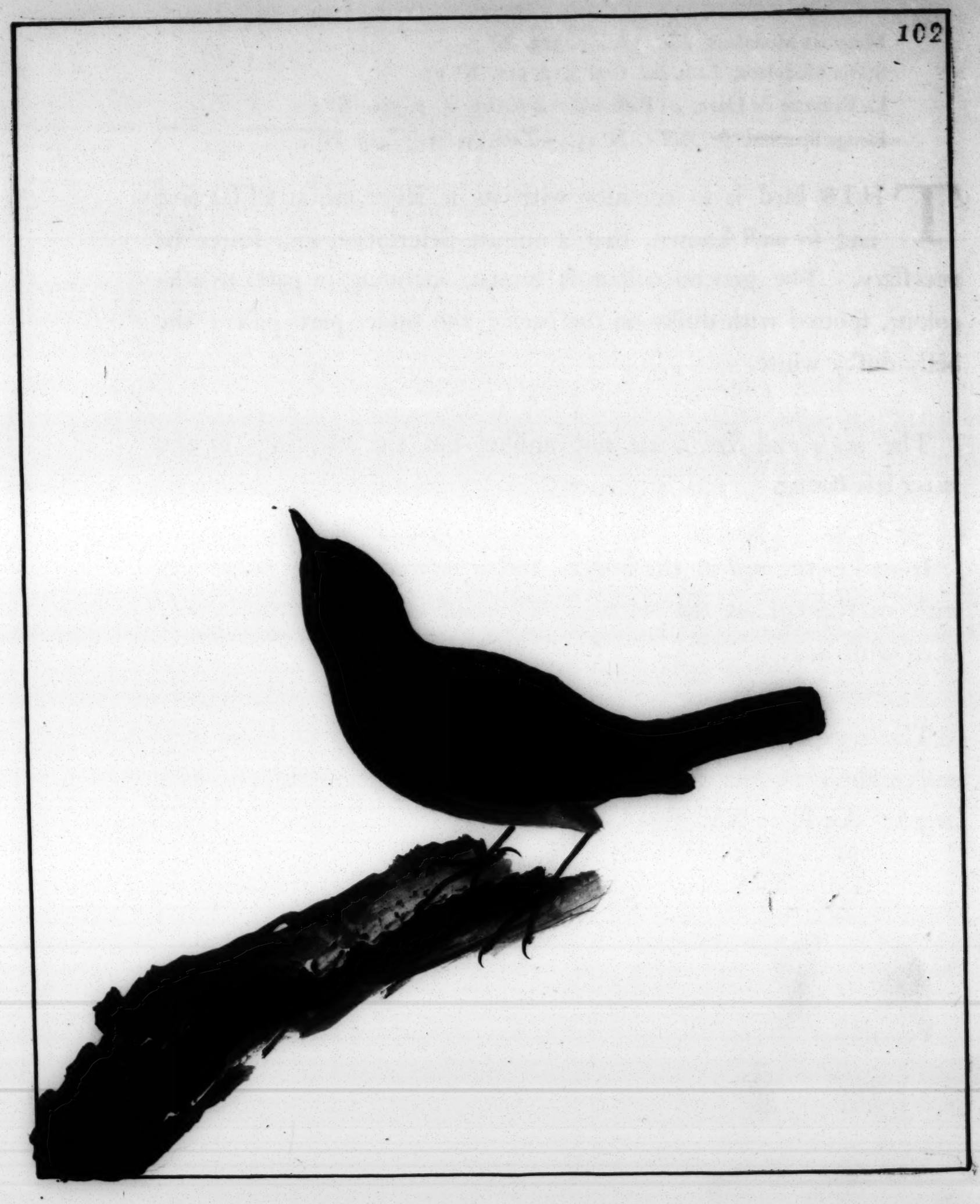
Motacilla Hippolais, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 330. 7.
Sylvia Hippolais, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 507. N° 4.
Leſſer Pettichaps, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 149.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 413. N° 3.*

THIS ſpecies is ſmaller than a *Linnet*. The bill ſhort; the upper mandible black; the under blueiſh: inſide of the mouth fleſh-colour: above and below the eye a yellowiſh line: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, of a greeniſh aſh-colour: quills and tail mouſe-colour, with greeniſh edges and black ſhafts: under wing coverts yellow: belly of a ſilvery white: the breaſt tinged with yellow: legs blueiſh or lead-coloured.

This is not unfrequent in *England*, in ſummer. It builds its *neſt* on the ground, under a tuft of graſs, or at the bottom of a buſh; it is of an arched form, compoſed of dry bents mixed with a little moſs, and lined with feathers. The *eggs* are generally five in number, white ſprinkled all over with ſmall red ſpots, moſtly at the larger end. It is called the *Hay Bird* in *Dorſetſhire*, and in *Yorkſhire* is known by the name of *Beam Bird*.

The *egg* is repreſented in Plate XV. fig. 5.





CII. HEDGE WARBLER.

Motacilla Modularis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 329. N° 3.
Sylvia Modularis, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 511. N° 13.
La Fauvette de Haye, ou Paſſe-buſe, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 394. N° 12.
Hedge Sparrow, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 150.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 419. N° 9.

THIS bird is ſo common with us in *England*, at all ſeaſons, and ſo well known, that a minute deſcription can ſcarce be neceſſary. The general colour is brown, inclining in parts to aſh-colour, ſpotted with duſky on the back; the under parts paler: the belly duſky white.

The *male* and *female* are not unlike, but the markings in the latter leſs ſtrong.

It makes the *neſt* in the hedges, and is very common; remaining with us throughout the winter. The *neſt* is of moſs and wool, lined with hair.

The *eggs* are four or five in number, of a fine pale blue, not unlike thoſe of the *Redſtart*, but ſomewhat more rounded, and larger. See Plate XV. fig. 6.

CIII. REDSTART.

Motacilla Phœnicurus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 335. N° 34.
Sylvia Phœnicurus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 511. N° 15.
Le Roſſignol de Muraille, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 403. N° 15.
Redſtart, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 146.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 421. N° 11.

THIS bird is ſufficiently common with us in ſummer, coming about the beginning or middle of *April*. It is about the ſize of the *Hedge Warbler*. The bill is black: the forehead white: the crown, hind part of the neck, and the back, deep blue grey; in ſome birds almoſt black: cheeks and throat quite black: the breaſt, rump, and ſides, red: the belly white: the two middle tail feathers brown; the others red: legs black.

The *female* has the top of the head, and the back, cinereous grey: the chin white: the ſame parts are likewiſe red in this ſex as in the *male*, but leſs bright: the wings in both ſexes are brown.

It builds generally in ſome hole of a wall, or hollow of a tree, near habitations; often in gardens, making the *neſt* chiefly of moſs lined with hair and feathers, and laying ſix or eight blue eggs, not unlike, but rather more elongated than thoſe of the *Hedge Sparrow*, as may be ſeen in Plate XV. fig. 7.

CIV. WHITE-





CIV. WHITE-THROAT.

Sylvia Cinerea, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 515. N° 23. β.
La Fauvette Griſe, ou La Griſette, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 376. N° 4. *pl.* 21. *f.* 1.
White-Throat, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 160.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 429. N° 19.

LENGTH full five inches and a half. The bill black with a whitiſh baſe: irides, in ſome, cheſnut, in others, hazel: the head of a browniſh aſh-colour: the back reddiſh: the leſſer wing coverts pale brown; the greater brown, with reddiſh margins: throat of a pure white: the breaſt and belly reddiſh white: tail and quills duſky, edged with pale brown, except the outer feather, which has the outer web wholly white; the inner web is alſo white half way from the baſe: legs pale brown.

In the *female* the breaſt and belly are wholly white.

This ſpecies viſits us in ſpring, and leaves us in autumn: in the ſummer frequents hedges and gardens, making a *neſt* two or three feet from the ground, compoſed of moſs and dry ſtalks.

The *eggs* are generally five in number, of a greeniſh grey, marked with pale brown, or deep hazel ſpots. See Plate XV. fig. 8.

CV. SEDGE WARBLER.

Sylvia Salicaria, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 516. N° 26.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 330. N° 8.
La Fauvette de Roſeaux, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 378. N° 5.
Sedge Warbler, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 155.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 430. N° 21.

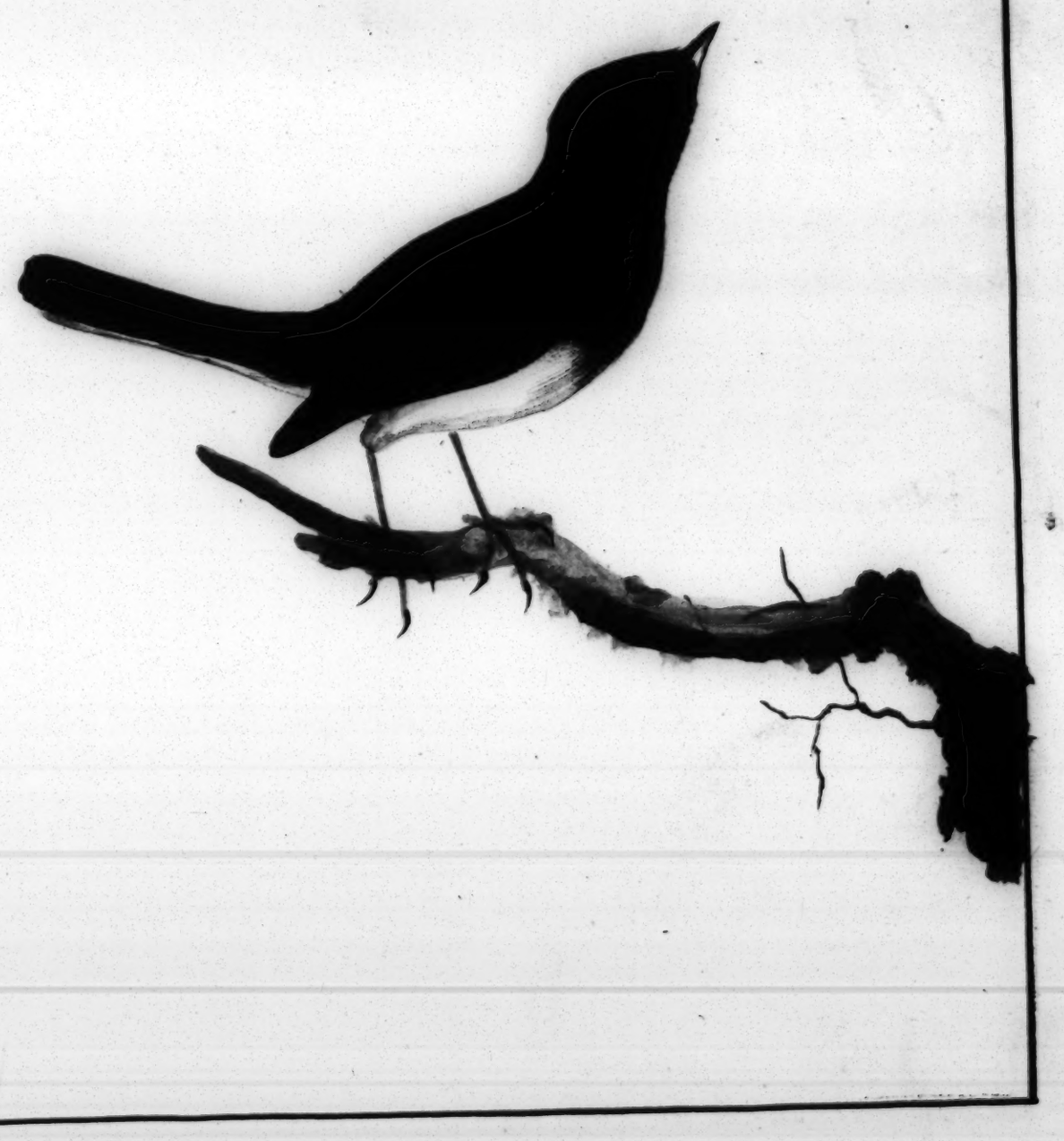
THIS is nearly of the ſame ſize as the *Blackcap*, but more ſlender. The bill is black: the head brown, marked with duſky ſtreaks: the cheeks brown: over each eye is a white line, and above that a black one: the upper parts of the neck and back reddiſh brown; the laſt marked with black: wing coverts and quills duſky; the firſt edged with brown: the under parts are white, tinged on the breaſt and belly with yellow: the tail is brown, and much rounded in ſhape; the coverts of it tawny: the legs duſky.

This bird is ſufficiently common with us in *England*, and frequents the places where reeds grow, among which it chiefly makes the neſt; ſings with a variety of notes, and that chiefly in the night. It makes a *neſt* of ſtraw and dried fibres of plants, lined with hair; and lays generally five *eggs*, of a dirty white, marbled with brown, as may be ſeen in Plate XVI. fig. 1.

CVI. DARTFORD

105





CVI. DARTFORD WARBLER.

Sylvia Dartfordienſis, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 517. N° 31.

Dartford Warbler, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 161. *pl.* 56.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 435. N° 27.—*Id. Sup. p.* 181.

THIS rather exceeds five inches in length, of which the tail meaſures one half. The bill is black, with a whitiſh baſe: irides red: eye-lids deep crimſon: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body are reddiſh brown: breaſt and belly deep ruſt-colour; the middle of the belly white: baſtard wing white: the tail very long, duſky, and ſomewhat cuneiform in ſhape; the exterior feather white on the outer web.

This bird is not very common in *England*, and is only to be met with on the heaths and dry ſpots: it feeds on inſects, and has much of the action of the common *Flycatcher*.—The *neſt* and *egg* is not yet known in *England*, nor is it certain whether the bird breeds in the ſouthern parts of it.

CVII. REDBREAST.

Sylvia Rubecula, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 520. N° 42.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 337. N° 45.
Le Rouge-Gorge, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 418. N° 21.
Redbreaſt, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 147.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 442. N° 38.

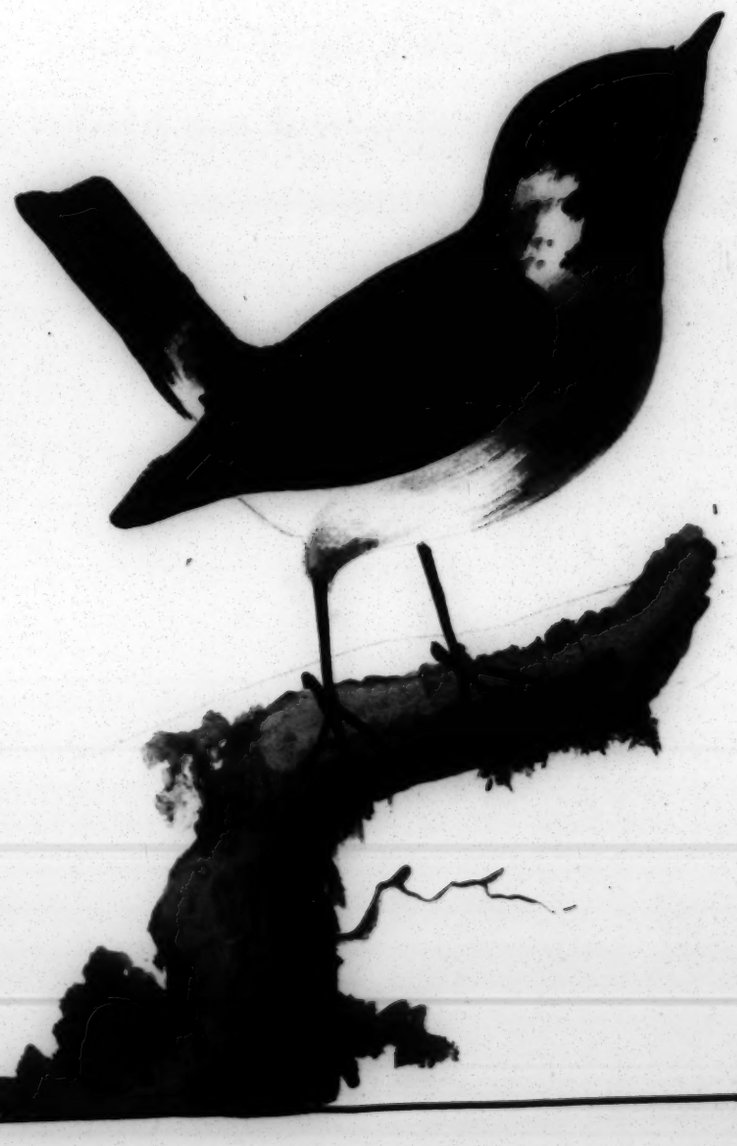
LITTLE need be ſaid of this ſpecies, being every where ſeen and known throughout *England*. The general colour is greeniſh aſh: the forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, rufous orange: the belly and vent whitiſh: the bill, legs, and ſides of the body, duſky.

This is a familiar bird, frequenting houſes and gardens, and often comes into houſes in the winter, if the windows are left open; familiarly picking the crumbs from the table.—The *neſt* is often made in a buſh, not far from the ground, and ſometimes in ſome retired part of ſome old building: it is compoſed of dried leaves, mixed with hair and moſs, lined with feathers.

The *eggs*, from five to ſeven in number, are of a duſky reddiſh-white, marked with irregular reddiſh ſpots, ſuch as repreſented in Plate XVI. Fig. 2.

CVIII. STONE





CVIII. STONE CHAT.

Sylvia Rubicola, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 523. N° 49.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 332. N° 17.
Le Traquet, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 428. N° 25. *pl.* 13. *f.* 1.
Stone Chat, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 159.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 448. N° 46.

THE length of this bird is four inches and three quarters. The bill is black: the head, and neck, are alſo black: the body above, blackiſh and pale rufous mixed: on each ſide of the neck is a tranſverſe ſtreak of white, appearing at a diſtance like a collar. The breaſt is of a reddiſh-yellow: the belly paler: vent nearly white: the rump quite white; and a ſpot of white on the wings: the legs are black.

The *female* is not unlike the *male* in the general colouring, but much paler; the head is of the ſame colour, and not black; and the white on the rump wholly wanting.

The above frequents our heaths, and remains with us the whole year.—It makes the *neſt* in a low buſh, and ſometimes under a ſhelter of a ſtone.—The *eggs* are five or ſix in number, of a greeniſh-blue colour, marked with dull rufous ſpots. See Plate XVI. Fig. 3.

CIX. WHIN

CIX. WHIN CHAT.

Sylvia Rubetra, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 525. N° 58.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 332. N° 16.
Le Grand Traqnet, ou Le Tarier, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 432. N° 26. *pl.* 24. *f.* 1.
Whin Chat, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 158.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 454. N° 54.

THIS exceeds the laſt a trifle in ſize. The bill black: the irides hazel: the upper parts of the body are blackiſh, edged with rufous: over the eye a ſtreak of white: the cheeks are duſky or blackiſh: the chin white: from thence the under parts are white; but the breaſt inclines to reddiſh: on the wing are two ſpots; the one near the ſhoulder; the other on the baſtard wing, near the edge: the tail is white for two-thirds from the baſe; the remainder blackiſh; but the two middle feathers are wholly blackiſh: the legs are black.

The *female* is paler, and the markings every where leſs diſtinct, but does not eſſentially differ from the *male*.

This ſpecies likewiſe remains with us through the year, but retires to the more ſheltered parts in winter; it frequents heaths, like the laſt, and builds much in the ſame manner.—The *eggs* are of a plain blue colour, and figured in Plate XVI. Fig. 4.

CX. WHEAT-



CX. WHEAT-EAR.

Sylvia Oenanthe, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 529. N° 79.—*Lin. Syſt. Nat.* i. *p.* 332. N° 15.
Le Cul-blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 449. N° 33.
Wheat-Ear, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 157.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 465. N° 75.

THIS bird is about five inches and a half in length. The bill black: irides hazel: the top of the head, neck behind, and the back, of a blueiſh-grey: over the eye is a white ſtreak: through the eye a black one, ending in a patch behind it: the quills black, edged with tawny: the rump, upper tail coverts, and lower half of the tail, white; the reſt black: the under parts of the body are yellowiſh white, changing to reddiſh on the breaſt, and to a pure white at the vent: the legs black.

The *female* is ſimilar to the *male*, except in being paler; the trace over the eye leſs diſtinct; and the mark behind the eye brown inſtead of black.

The *Wheat-Ear*, for the moſt part, comes in *March*, and departs in *October*; but is not regularly diſperſed, being in ſome parts ſcarcely known, in others in the greateſt plenty.—It generally makes a *neſt* on the ground, placed under ſhelter of a clod, ſtone, or the like, and compoſed of dry graſs or moſs, mixed with wool, and lined with hair and feathers.—The *eggs* from five to eight in number, of a light blue, deepeſt towards the large end; as may be ſeen in Plate XVI. Fig. 5.

CXI. COMMON WREN.

Sylvia Troglodytes, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 547. N° 148.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 337. N° 46.
Le Roitelet, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 425. N° 24.
Wren, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 154.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 506. N° 143.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, rarely exceeding three inches and three-quarters in length. Bill and legs duſky brown: irides hazel: the plumage above, chiefly of a reddiſh brown, croſſed every where with obſcure duſky lines: the cheeks marked with dirty white, mixed with rufous: over the eye a pale reddiſh-white ſtreak: the under parts, as far as the breaſt, nearly the ſame, but afterwards incline to brown, and are croſſed with duſky lines: the quills are barred alternate with reddiſh and black.

The *female* does not externally differ from the *male*. It remains in *England* throughout all ſeaſons, and makes a *neſt* of a moſt curious conſtruction, in ſhape almoſt oval, chiefly compoſed of moſs, and lined with feathers.

The *female* lays as far as eighteen *eggs*, which are nearly white, with reddiſh markings at the large end.

It builds moſt frequently in hollows of decayed trees, often in out-houſes, though ſometimes in woods, in a buſh near the ground. The egg is figured in Plate XVI. Fig. 8.

CXII. GOLD-





CXII. GOLD-CRESTED WREN.

Sylvia Regulus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 548. N° 152.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 338. N° 48.
Poul, ou Souci; Roitelet Hupé, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 579. 17.
Golden-crowned Wren, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 153.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 508. N° 145.

THIS is ſtill ſmaller than the *common Wren*, being in length only three inches and a half, and weighing not more than ſeventy-ſix grains. The bill is black: irides hazel: on the crown the feathers are of a brilliant orange, bounded on each ſide with black: the plumage on the upper parts is yellowiſh green, paleſt on the rump; the under parts rufous white, with a greeniſh tinge on the ſides: the wing coverts duſky, croſſed with two white bands: the quills and tail duſky, edged with pale green, and ſome of the inner feathers have blackiſh edges: the legs are yellowiſh.

The *female* is paler in colour, and the crown of the head is yellow inſtead of orange.

The *egg* is of a duſky yellowiſh white, with a few markings of a faint reddiſh colour, ſcarcely viſible except on very narrow inſpection. See Plate XVI. Fig. 7.

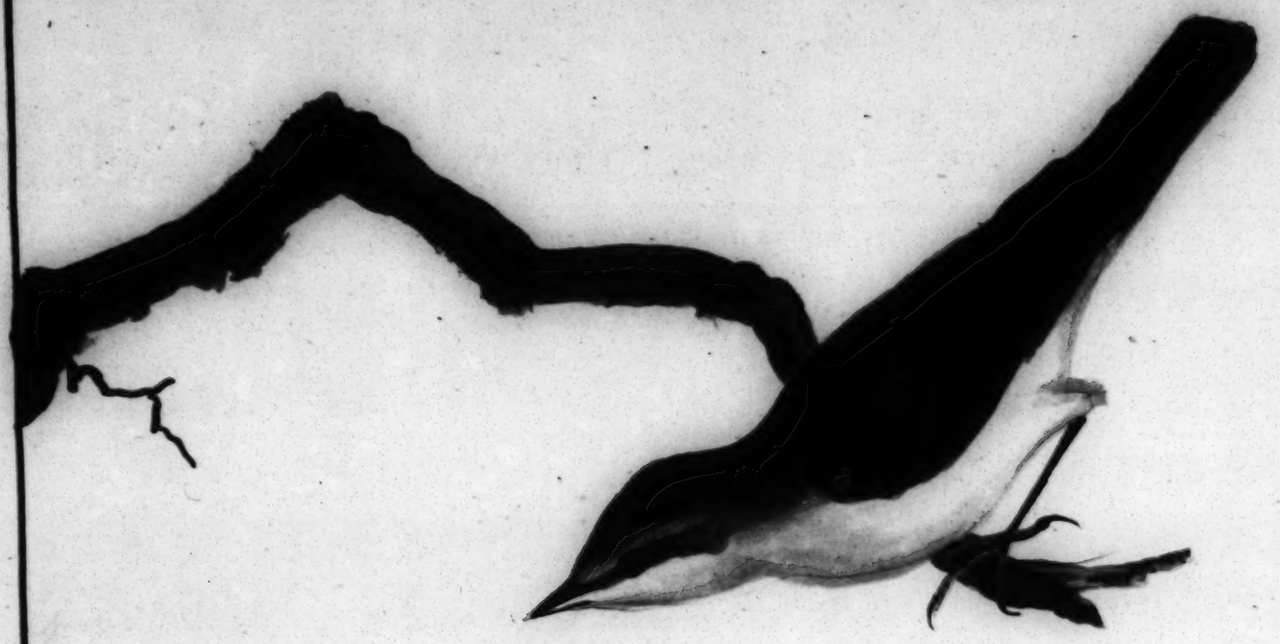
CXIII. YELLOW WREN.

Sylvia Trochilus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 550. N° 155.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 338. N° 49.
Le Pouillot, ou Chantre, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 479. N° 45.
Yellow Wren, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 151.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 512. N° 147.

THIS ſpecies is very little bigger than the *common Wren*, but meaſures four inches and three quarters in length. The upper parts of the body are pale olive-green; the under pale yellow: over the eyes a pale yellow ſtreak: the wings and tail are brown, edged with yellowiſh green: legs yellowiſh.

The *female* is paler, and inclines much to white at the vent;—and both *male* and *female* vary much, at different periods of life, in reſpect to colour, and indeed ſo much as to be ranked by authors as of a different ſpecies.

The *egg* is of a purpliſh white, thickly marked with deep purpliſh-red ſpots, for which ſee Plate XVI. Fig. 6.





CXIV. REED WREN.

Motacilla Arundinacea, *Phil. Tranſ.* lxxv. *p.* 8. *t.* 1.
Sylvia Arundinacea, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 510. N° 12.
Reed Wren, *Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 184.

THIS bird is about the ſize of the larger *Pettichaps*, and meaſures ſeven inches and a half in length. The bill is of a dark horn-colour, broader at the baſe than in the *Sedge Warbler*, which it moſt reſembles; the under mandible is fleſh-colour: inſide of the mouth orange: irides olive brown: eye-laſhes dirty-white: from the bill to the eye is a broad ſtreak of tawny-white: the general colour of the plumage greeniſh-olive-brown: quills and tail brown, edged with a paler colour; the laſt ſomewhat cuneiform in ſhape: the chin is white: the reſt of the under parts tawny-white; the baſe of all the feathers black: the legs are of a light olive: the ſoles of the feet of a bright greeniſh yellow.

The *female* is alike in all things, but is rather ſmaller in ſize.

The *eggs* are commonly about four in number, of a dirty-white, ſtained all over with dull olive ſpots, chiefly at the large end.—The *neſt* is compoſed of dry ſtalks of graſs, ſuſpended between three or four ſtalks of *Reed* for the moſt part, but now and then on ſome contiguous branch of a tree.—The *egg* is repreſented in Plate XVII. Fig. 1.

CXV. LESSER

CXV. LESSER WHITE-THROAT.

Sylvia Sylviella, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 515. N° 24.
Leſſer White-throat, *Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 185. *pl.* 113.

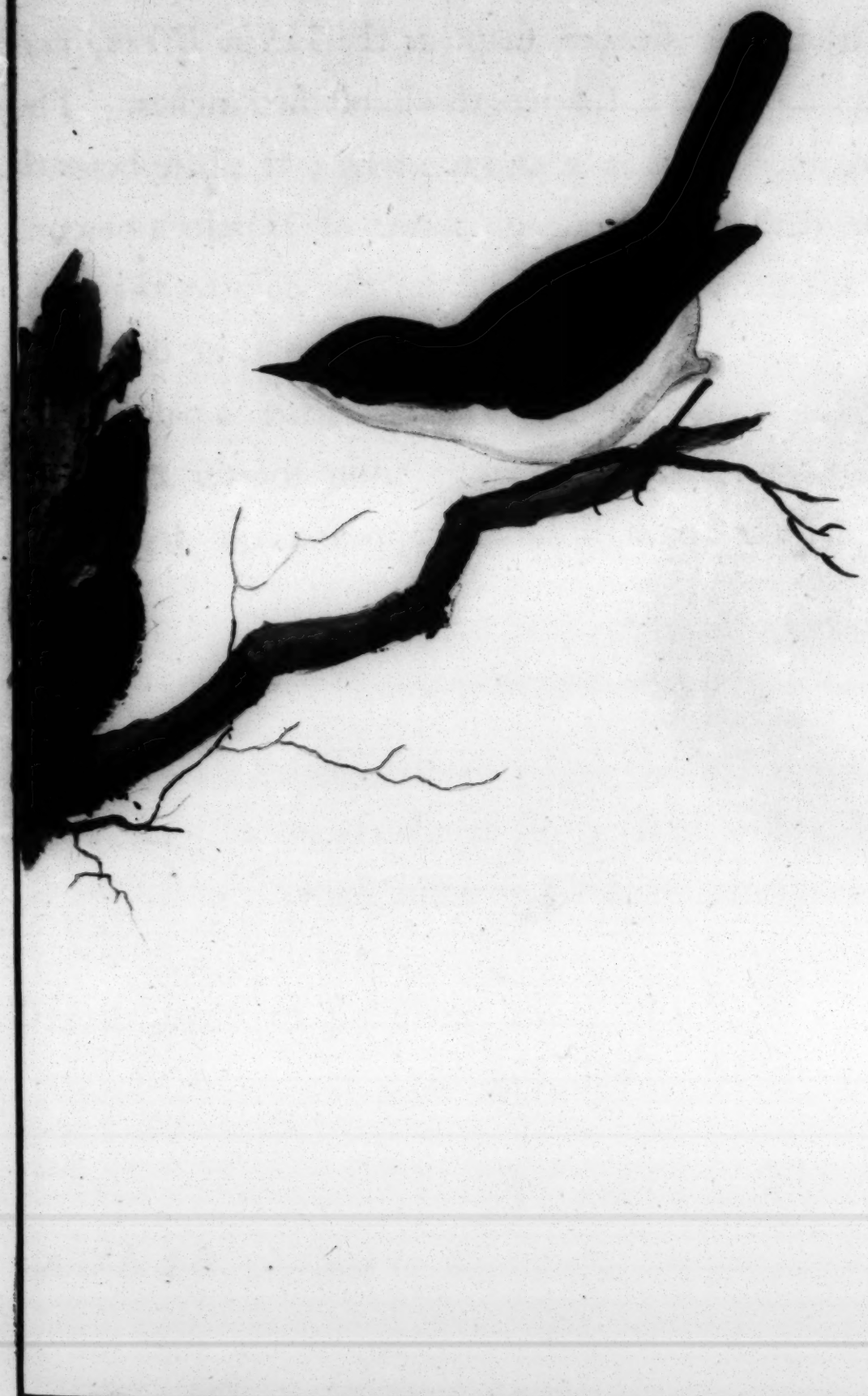
THIS is of the ſame ſlender ſhape as the *Yellow Wren*, and nearly of the ſame ſize: the length almoſt five inches. The bill ſlender, duſky, and about half an inch long; the baſe beneath pale yellow: irides dark: the plumage above of a pale cinereous brown, darkeſt on the crown; beneath, from the chin to the vent, duſky white: the tail is two inches long, of the ſame colour as the upper parts of the body; but the exterior feather is pale on the outer web; the two middle feathers are a trifle ſhorter than the reſt, making the tail to have a forked appearance: legs deep brown.

Male and *female* much alike.

It makes the *neſt* in low buſhes, of dry bents mixed with wool, lined with fine bents within, with a few white hairs.

The *eggs* are of a yellowiſh green, inclining to olive, darkeſt about the middle, as in Plate XVII. Fig. 2.

CXVI. BLACK-





CXVI. BLACK-CAP WARBLER.

Motacilla Atricapilla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 332. N° 18.
Sylvia Atricapilla, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 508. N° 6.
La Fauvette à Tête noire, *Briſ.* iii. *p.* 380. N° 6.
Blackcap, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 148.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 415. N° 5.

THIS is rather leſs than the larger *Pettichaps*: length five inches and a quarter. The top of the head is black: the upper parts of the body greeniſh aſh-colour; the under grey, gradually changing to pale grey; nearly white towards the vent: the legs are lead-colour: the bill brown.

The *female* ſcarcely differs from the *male*, except in having the top of the head of a ruſty cheſnut-colour inſtead of black.

This bird is firſt ſeen with us about the beginning of *April*, and departs in *September*. Its ſong is little inferior to that of a nightingale.—It makes the *neſt* in a low buſh, pretty near the ground; it is compoſed of dried ſtalks, mixed with a little wool, and green moſs round the verge; lined within with the fibres of roots, thinly covered with horſe-hair.—The *eggs* are five in number, of a reddiſh brown, clouded with duſky, and marked with a few ſpots of black; for which ſee Plate XVII. Fig. 3.

GENUS XXIV. TITMOUSE.

CXVII. GREAT TITMOUSE.

Parus Major, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 341. N° 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. 562. N° 1.
Le Groſſe Meſange, ou Charbonniere, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 539. 1.
Great Titmouſe, or Ox Eye, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 162. *pl.* 57. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 536. N° 1.

THIS bird being ſo very common, is known to every one. It is five inches and three quarters in length, and weighs nearly one ounce. The bill is black: the head and throat the ſame: the cheeks are white: back, and wings, olive green: the belly greeniſh-yellow; down the middle is an irregular ſtripe of black: rump blue grey: quills duſky, edged with grey: acroſs the wing coverts a bar of white: tail duſky black; the outer feathers edged with white: legs lead-colour.

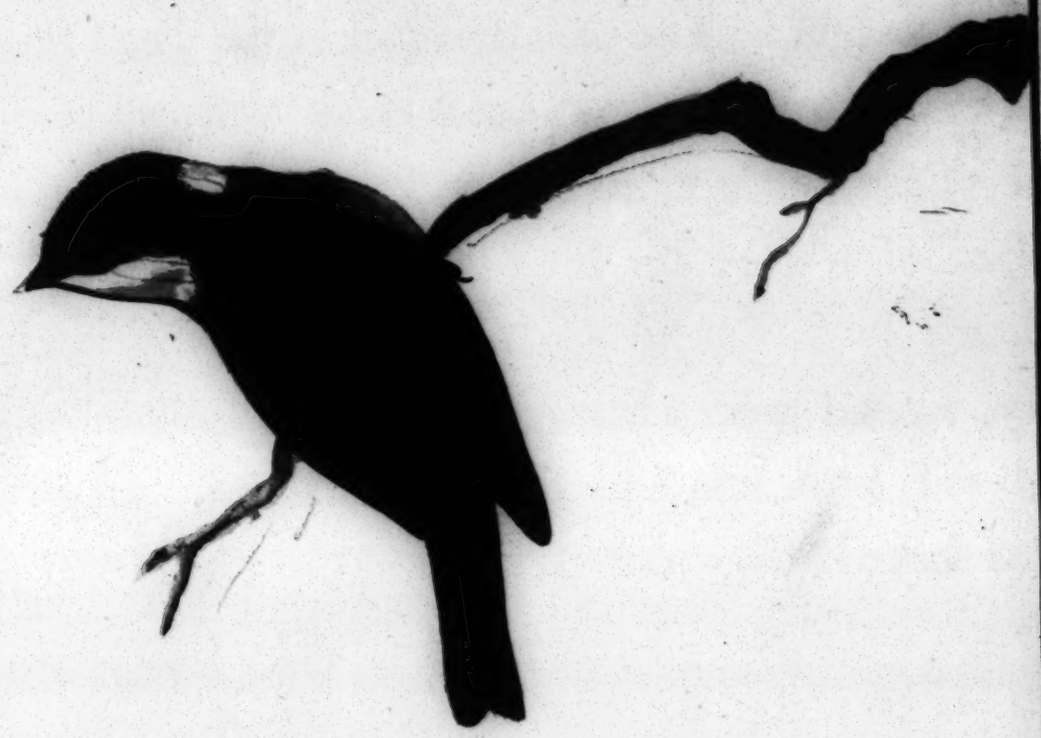
Male and *female* not unlike each other.

It builds in hollow trees, laying from eight to twelve white eggs, ſpotted with a bright red, moſtly ſo at the larger end.

What other changes this ſpecies may be liable to we cannot ſay; but the moſt ſingular one, figured in the frontiſpiece to the firſt volume, ſeems worthy of notice from its extreme ſingularity.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XVII. Fig. 4.

CXVIII. COLE-





CXVIII. COLEMOUSE.

Parus ater, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 341. N° 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 564. N° 8.
La Meſange à tête noire, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 551. N° 5.
Colemouſe, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 164. *pl.* 57. *f.* 3.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 540. N° 7.

THIS ſpecies is four inches in length, and two drams in weight. The bill is black: the head and throat are alſo black: from the bill, on each ſide, a broad band of white paſſes juſt under the eye, to the ſides of the neck: on the hind head is a ſpot of white: the hind part of the neck, back, and rump, aſh-colour: from the breaſt to the vent rufous white: wing coverts grey, tipped with white, forming two bands of that colour: quills and tail browniſh aſh-colour, edged with grey; the ſhape ſomewhat forked: legs lead-colour.

This is pretty common in the woods, where it makes the *neſt* in the holes of trees.

The *egg* is repreſented in Plate XVII. Fig. 5.

CXIX. MARSH TITMOUSE.

Parus Paluſtris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 341. N° 8.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 565. N° 9.
La Meſange de Marais, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 555. N° 7.
Marſh Titmouſe, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 167. *pl.* 47. *f.* 4.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 541. N° 8.

THIS is about the ſame ſize as the *Marſh Titmouſe*, or, if any thing, bigger; in general colours of plumage, it is not unlike, but differs chiefly in the head, the whole crown being black, and the ſpot of white wanting on the hind head: there is a black ſpot on the throat, but ſmaller than in the laſt: the under parts white.

In ſome birds the wing coverts are croſſed with white.

The *neſt* is made in old trees, and chiefly in woods.

The *egg* is rounder than in any other of the *Titmice*; the colour reddiſh white, marked all over with reddiſh ſpecks, moſt numerous at the large end. For the figure ſee Plate XVII. N° 6.

CXX. BLUE





CXX. BLUE TITMOUSE.

Parus Cæruleus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 341. N° 5.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 566. N° 12.
La Meſange Bleue, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 544. N° 2.
Blue Titmouſe, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 163. *pl.* 57. *f.* 2.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 543. N° 10.

THIS ſpecies is larger than either of the two laſt. Bill blackiſh: crown of the head blue: the forehead, and whole ſide of the head, white: from the bill, through the eyes, runs a narrow line of black to the hind head; which part, as well as the hind part of the neck, is black, and continued in a line of black to the bill; bounding the lower part of the white on the ſides of the head: the back is yellowiſh-green: wing coverts blue: quills black, edged with duſky: tail blue; the two middle feathers rather the longeſt: the under parts of the body yellowiſh-white: legs black.

This is a very common ſpecies, and frequently ſeen very active in our orchards and gardens, pulling off the buds of the trees.—It makes the *neſt* in the hollows of walls or trees, lining it with feathers; and laying a number of white *eggs*, ſometimes as far as twelve, faintly ſpotted with red. See Plate XVII. Fig. 6.

CXXI. LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

Parus Caudatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 342. N° 11.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 569. N° 20.
La Meſange à longue Queue, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 570. N° 13.
Long-tailed Titmouſe, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 166.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 550. N° 18.

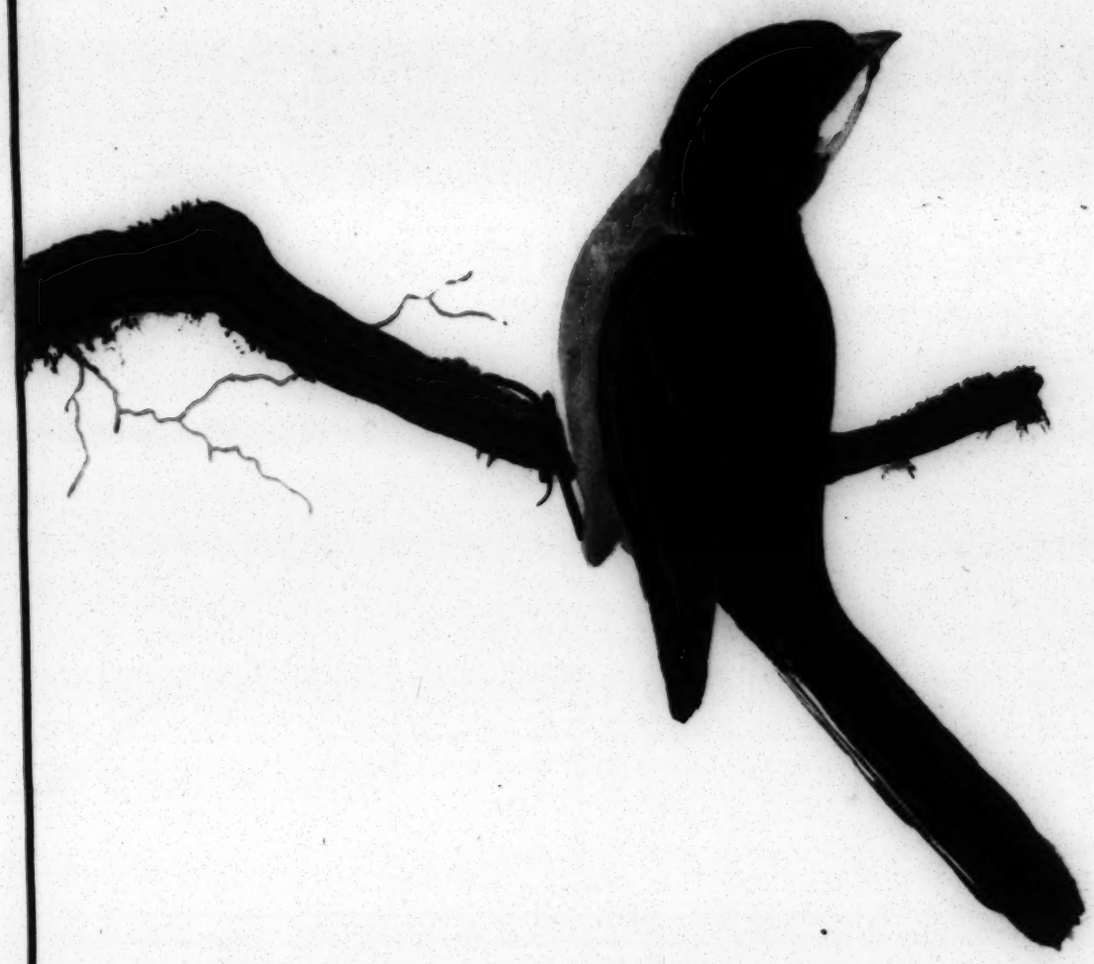
THIS moſt elegant ſpecies is nearly five inches and a half in length. The bill very ſhort, and black: irides hazel: the top of the head white, mixed with grey; and ſurrounded by a broad ſtreak of black, like a crown, uniting at the back part, and paſſing down the hind part of the neck and the back, quite to the rump: the ſides of the head, and all the under parts of the body, are of a dull roſe-colour, with a ſlight mixture of white beneath: the leſſer wing coverts are black; the greater brown, edged with roſe-colour: quills duſky: the tail is longer than the reſt of the bird, meaſuring at leaſt three inches and a half, and very cuneiform in ſhape; the two middle feathers are black; the next the ſame, edged with grey; the others black and white: legs black.

Both ſexes are nearly alike.

This bird makes a moſt curious *neſt*, of moſs, liverwort, and wool, of an oval ſhape, with a ſmall hole for entrance, lining it with feathers.—The *eggs* are often as far as twenty in number; they are white, ſlightly ſpotted with pale red. See Plate XVII. N° 8.

CXXII. BEARD-





CXXII. BEARDED TITMOUSE.

Parus Biarmicus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 342. N° 12.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 570. N° 23.
La Meſange Barbue, *Briſ. Orn.* iii. *p.* 567. N° 12.
Bearded Titmouſe, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 167.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 552. N° 20.

THIS is bigger than the laſt, and is ſix inches and a quarter in length. The bill in the *male* is orange: the irides yellow: the head pale aſh-colour: beneath the eye is a tuft of black feathers, ending in a point like a whiſker: the upper parts of the body are of an orange bay or yellow rufous colour: the throat white: breaſt fleſh-coloured: belly, ſides, and thighs, much the ſame as the upper parts, but paler: vent black: the tail is cuneiform; in colour like the back; the three outer feathers more or leſs whitiſh at the tips: legs black.

The *female* wants the whiſkers beneath the eyes: in her the crown of the head is ferruginous, ſpotted with black: the vent alſo is of the ſame colour as the belly, and not black as in the *male*.

This ſpecies, we believe, is only found in watery places where reeds grow; among which it makes the *neſt* and breeds. It is a conſtant inhabitant of this kingdom, and may be met with in the above ſituations at all ſeaſons.

GENUS XXV. SWALLOW.

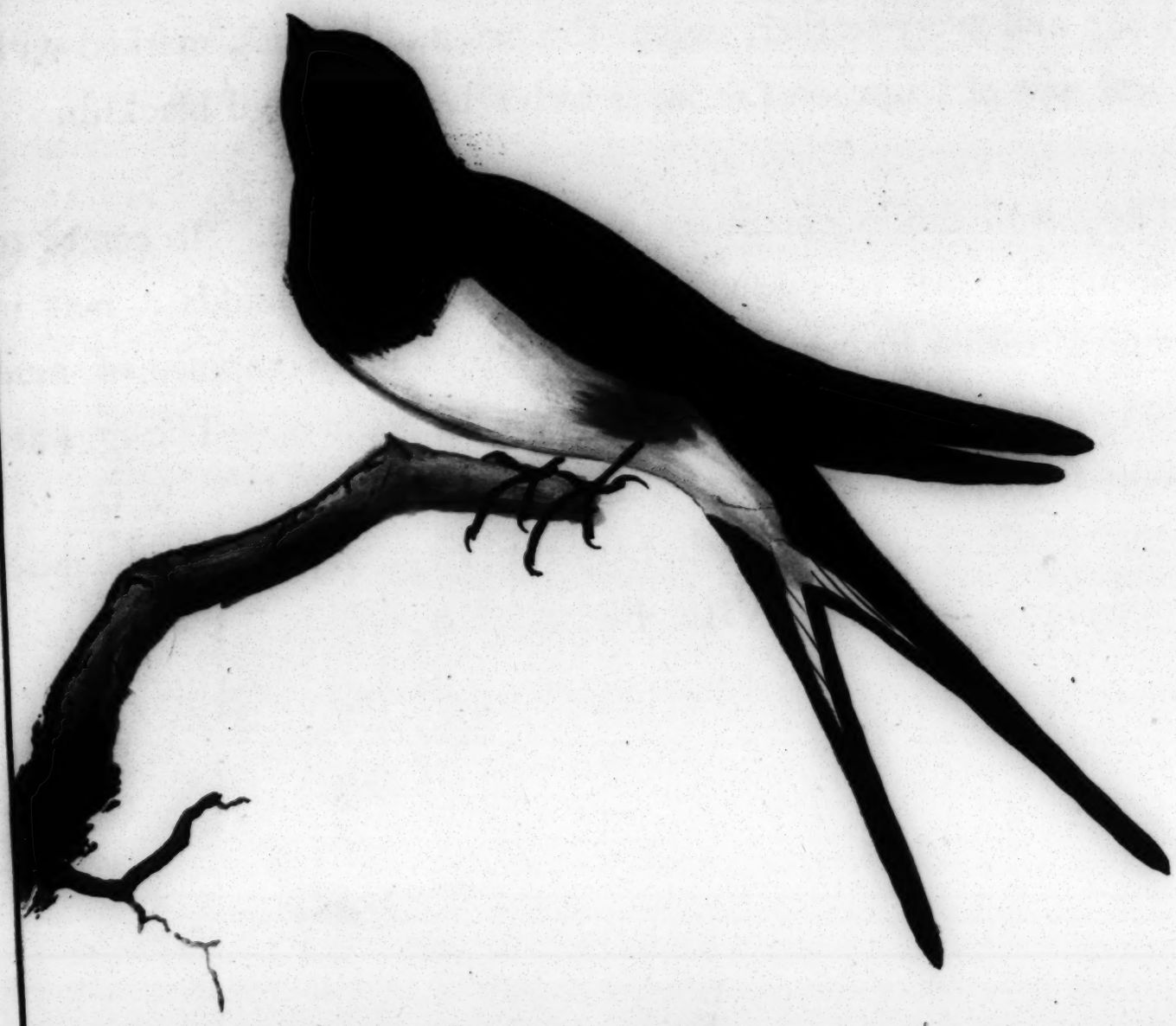
CXXIII. CHIMNEY SWALLOW.

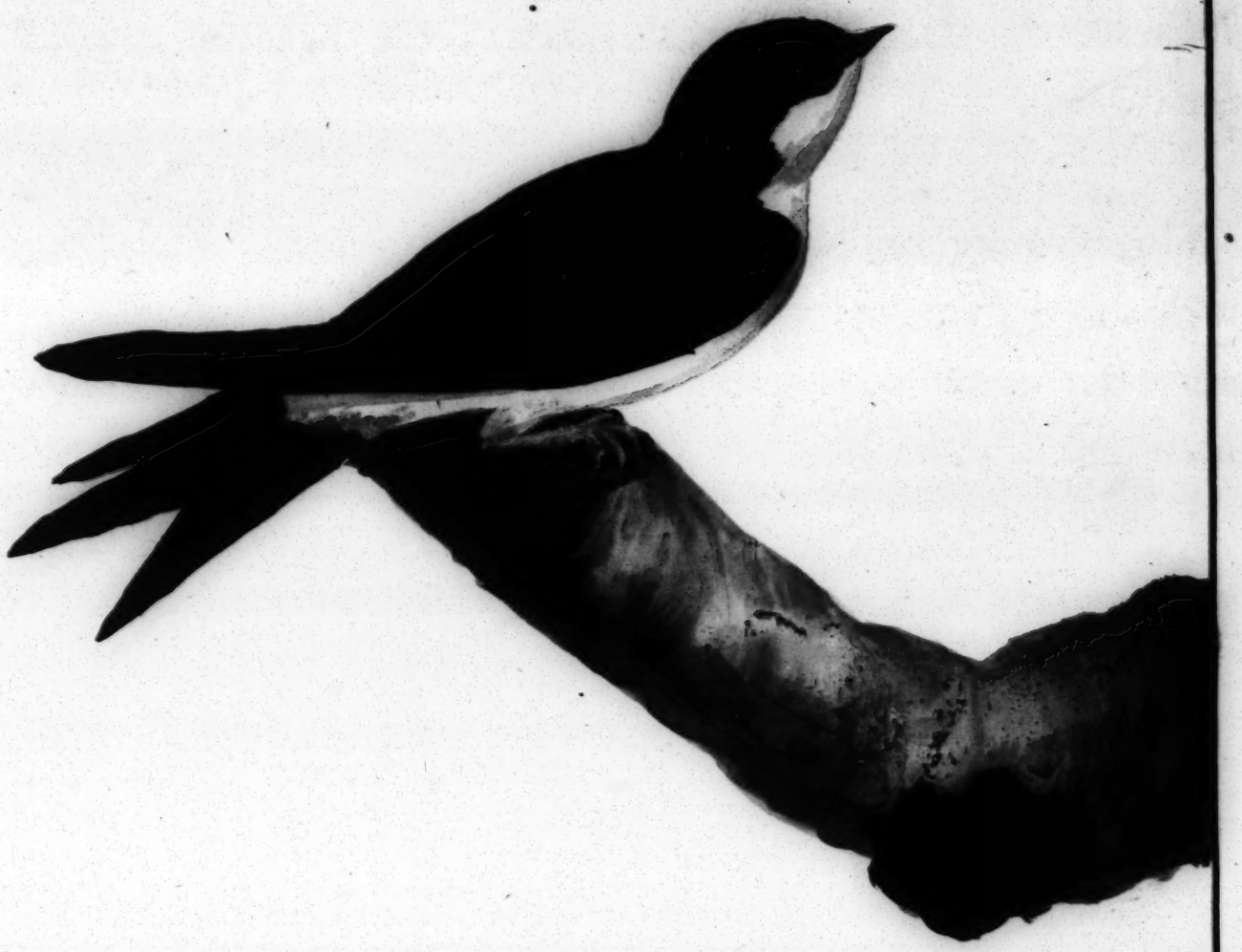
Hirundo Ruſtica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 343. N° 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 572. N° 1.
L'Hirondelle de Cheminеé, *Briſ. Orn.* ii. *p.* 486. N° 1.
Chimney Swallow, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 168. *pl.* 58.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 561. N° 1.

THE *Chimney Swallow* is rather more than ſix inches in length. The bill is black: the irides hazel: the forehead and chin of a reddiſh cheſnut: the general colour of the body is black, gloſſed with a rich purpliſh blue: the breaſt and belly white: the tail very forked; and every feather, except the two middle ones, marked with an oval ſpot of white on the inner web: legs ſhort and blackiſh.

The *female* differs chiefly in having a ſhorter tail. It comes to us about the firſt or ſecond week in *April*, and builds a neſt in chimnies, within five or ſix feet of the top: it is compoſed of mud mixed with ſtraw and hair, and lined with feathers.—The *eggs* are four or five in number, marked with ſmall red ſpecks. In the reſt of the Swallow tribe, which frequent *England*, they are white. For the figure ſee Plate XVIII. Fig. 1.

CXXIV. MARTIN.





CXXIV. MARTIN.

Hirundo Urbica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 344. N° 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 573. N° 3.
La Petite Hirondelle, *Briſ. Orn.* ii. *p.* 490. N° 2.
Martin, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 169.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 564. N° 3.

THIS is ſmaller than the *Chimney Swallow*: length five inches and a half. The bill black: inſide of the mouth yellow: irides hazel: general colour of the plumage gloſſy blue-black; but the rump, and all the under parts, are white: the tail is forked, but much leſs ſo than in the laſt ſpecies: the legs are covered with white down.

This bird appears in *England* about the middle of *April*, and is much more frequent than the laſt ſpecies: it builds a neſt of mud under the eaves of buildings, and cornices of houſes, with an hole for entrance, lining the inſide with feathers.—The *eggs* are three to five in number, of a plain white colour, inclining to duſky at the larger end, as may be ſeen in Plate XVIII. Fig. 2.

CXXV. SAND MARTIN.

Hirundo Riparia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 344. N° 4.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* iv. *p.* 575. N° 10.
L'Hirondelle de Rivage, *Briſ. Orn.* ii. *p.* 506. N° 12.
Sand Martin, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 170.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 568. N° 10.

THIS is the leaſt of the tribe which frequents this kingdom: the length four inches and three quarters. Bill blackiſh: the upper parts of the body are mouſe-colour: the throat, and all the under parts, are white: on the breaſt a bar of mouſe-colour: legs blackiſh, feathered behind: the tail and wings are of an equal length.

This, for the moſt part, frequents the banks of rivers, and ſand pits, where it digs deep horizontal holes in the ſides, at the end of which it forms a *neſt*, ſimply of dried fibres, or ſtraw, mixed with a few feathers. It lays about five eggs, of a clear and tranſparent white, as in Plate XVIII. N° 3.





CXXVI. SWIFT.

Hirundo Apus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 344. N° 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 582. N° 32.
Le Martinet, *Briſ. Orn.* ii. *p.* 512. N° 15.
Black Martin, or Swift, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 17. *pl.* 58.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 584. N° 34.

THIS is the largeſt of all the ſpecies, being nearly eight inches long: the weight about an ounce. Bill black: irides hazel: the plumage in general of a ſooty dull black, except the chin, which is white: the wings are very long, meaſuring, when extended, no leſs than eighteen inches from tip to tip: the tail is forked; the outer feather exceeding the middle one by about an inch: the legs and claws are blackiſh; and it differs from all the reſt of the ſpecies in having all the toes placed forwards.

The *female* is rather ſmaller, and the colours leſs diſtinct.

This bird comes late into *England*, ſeldom before the beginning of *May*.—It makes a looſe neſt, chiefly by placing a few ſoft feathers, or the like, in a hole in ſome elevated place, as a ſteeple or tower; and lays not more than five *eggs*, of a longiſh ſhape, and white. See Plate XVIII. N° 4.

GENUS XXVI. GOATSUCKER.

CXXVII. EUROPEAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Europæus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 346. N° 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 584. N° 5.
Tette-chevre, *Briſ. Orn.* ii. *p.* 470. N° 1. *pl.* 44.
European Goatſucker, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 172. *pl.* 59.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 593. N° 5.

THIS, like the whole of the *Goatſucker* tribe, has a moſt beautifully pencilled plumage, the ground colour nearly black, but moſt agreeably diverſified with cinereous, dark brown, ferruginous, and white.

The length ten inches and a half; weight two ounces and a half.

The tail is about four inches long: the legs are ſhort, rough, and feathered much below the knees: the toes are connected by a ſlight membrane; and the middle claw is jagged or ſawed on the inner edge.

The *male* differs from the *female* in having an oval ſpot of white on the inner web of the firſt three quills, and another at the ends of the two outer tail feathers; and in general the plumage is more bright.

This bird feeds on *inſects*, which it takes on the wing like the *Swift*, but only in the duſk of the evening, ſecreting itſelf during the whole of the day in the woods. It comes to us the end of *May*, and departs in *September*.—It makes no *neſt*, but lays two *eggs* on the bare ground; theſe are of a duſky or blueiſh white colour, blotched with large markings of blueiſh brown, running into one another at the larger end. For the figure, ſee Plate XVIII. Fig. 5.



B L

THE

BIRDS

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN,

WITH

THEIR EGGS,

ACCURATELY FIGURED.

BY

WILLIAM LEWIN.

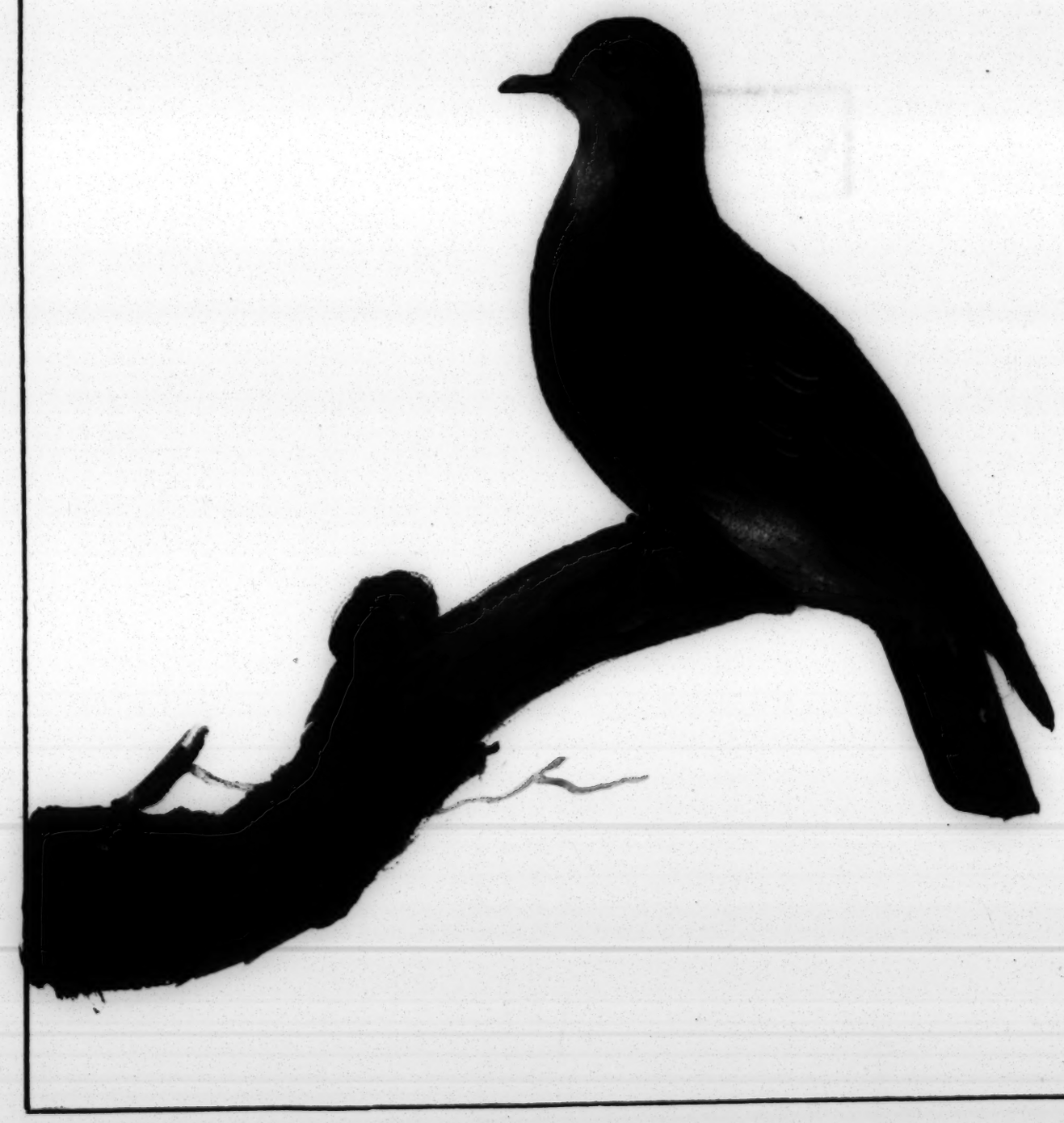
VOL. IV.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR;

AND SOLD BY LEIGH AND SOTHEBY, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

M.DCC.XCII.



ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

GENUS XXVII. PIGEON.

CXXVIII. STOCK PIGEON.

Columba Oenas, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 279. 1. β.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 589. 1 and 2.

Le Pigeon ſauvage, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 86. 5.

Stock Pigeon, *Br. Zool.* N° 101. *pl.* 45. *f.* 2.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 604. 1.—*Id. Sup. p.* 197.

THE length of this is fourteen inches. The bill of a pale red: the head is aſh-coloured: the hind part and ſides of the neck of a gilded copper gloſs: the fore part of the neck aſh-colour: back and wings darker aſh: the lower part of the back and rump the ſame, but paler: the lower part of the neck and breaſt vinaceous: from thence to the vent pale aſh-colour: on each wing are two bars of black: the tail aſh-colour, with one-third of the end black; but two of the outer feathers are white from the baſe to the middle, on the outer edge: the legs are red.—The ſexes do not differ.

This ſpecies breeds in the hollows of trees for the moſt part, and uſually breeds twice in the year. The *neſt* is compoſed only of a few ſticks or twigs looſely put together.

Another *Pigeon*, ſimilar to the above, is ſaid to frequent *rocks* and *cliffs*, differing not materially, excepting that the *rump* is white; but whether diſtinct or not, we will not pretend to determine. It is from one or other of theſe that all the varieties of Dove-houſe and ſome Fancy *Pigeons* have been derived.

The *eggs* of *Pigeons* are, in all the known ſpecies, white, and ſcarcely ever more than two in number; of which, for the moſt part, one produces a *male*, the other a *female*. The *egg* is figured in Plate XIX. Fig. 1.

CXXIX. RING PIGEON.

Columba Palumbus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 282. 19.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 601. 32.
Le Pigeon ramier, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 89. 6.
Ring Dove, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 102.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 635. 29.—*Id. Sup. p.* 198.

THIS ſpecies is much larger than the former, being ſeventeen inches and a half in length. The bill yellowiſh: irides pale yellow: the head, back, and wing coverts, blueiſh aſh-colour: the back verges to brown; the lower part of it, the rump, and fore part of the neck, pale aſh-colour: the reſt of the neck, and the breaſt, vinaceous and aſh-colour mixed: the under parts dirty white: the hind part and ſides of the neck are green gold, gloſſed with blue and copper; and on each ſide of the neck is a creſcent of white: the tail is aſh-colour, changing to blackiſh at the end: legs and toes red.

This breeds in the woods, on the tops of pollard decayed trees, or in the hollows of them, making a looſe flat *neſt* with dry ſticks. It has two broods in a year, laying two *eggs* at a time.—In ſome counties it is known by the name of *Queeſt* and *Cuſhat*.—For the *egg* ſee Plate XIX. Fig. 2.





CXXX. TURTLE DOVE.

Columba Turtur, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 284. 32.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 605. 47.
La Tourterelle, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 92. 7.
Turtle Dove, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 103. *pl.* 45.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 644. 40.—*Id. Sup. p.* 199.

THIS is the leaſt of the *Britiſh* ſpecies, being only twelve inches in length. The bill is brown: the irides yellow: the eyes ſurrounded with crimſon: the general colour of the plumage is aſh-colour and brown: the forehead and chin nearly white: on each ſide of the neck is a patch of black feathers with white tips: fore part of the neck and breaſt pale vinaceous: wings reddiſh brown: quills brown: the under parts from the breaſt white: the tail is brown, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white: legs reddiſh.

This bird is wholly migratory, whereas the former ones are only partially ſo.—It builds on the thick buſhes, in the woods, and ſides of brooks, laying two *eggs*; and departs at the end of *Auguſt* or beginning of *September*.—A variety of this is now and then met with, and differs in having almoſt the whole ſide of the neck black, inſtead of a patch only, with a round ſpot of white very near the end; beſides this, the difference is not material.—For the *egg* ſee Fig. 3. Plate XIX.

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

GENUS XXVIII. PHEASANT.

CXXXI. PHEASANT.

Phaſianus Colchicus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 271. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 629. 4.
Le Faiſan, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 262. 1.
Common Pheaſant, *Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 712. N° 4.

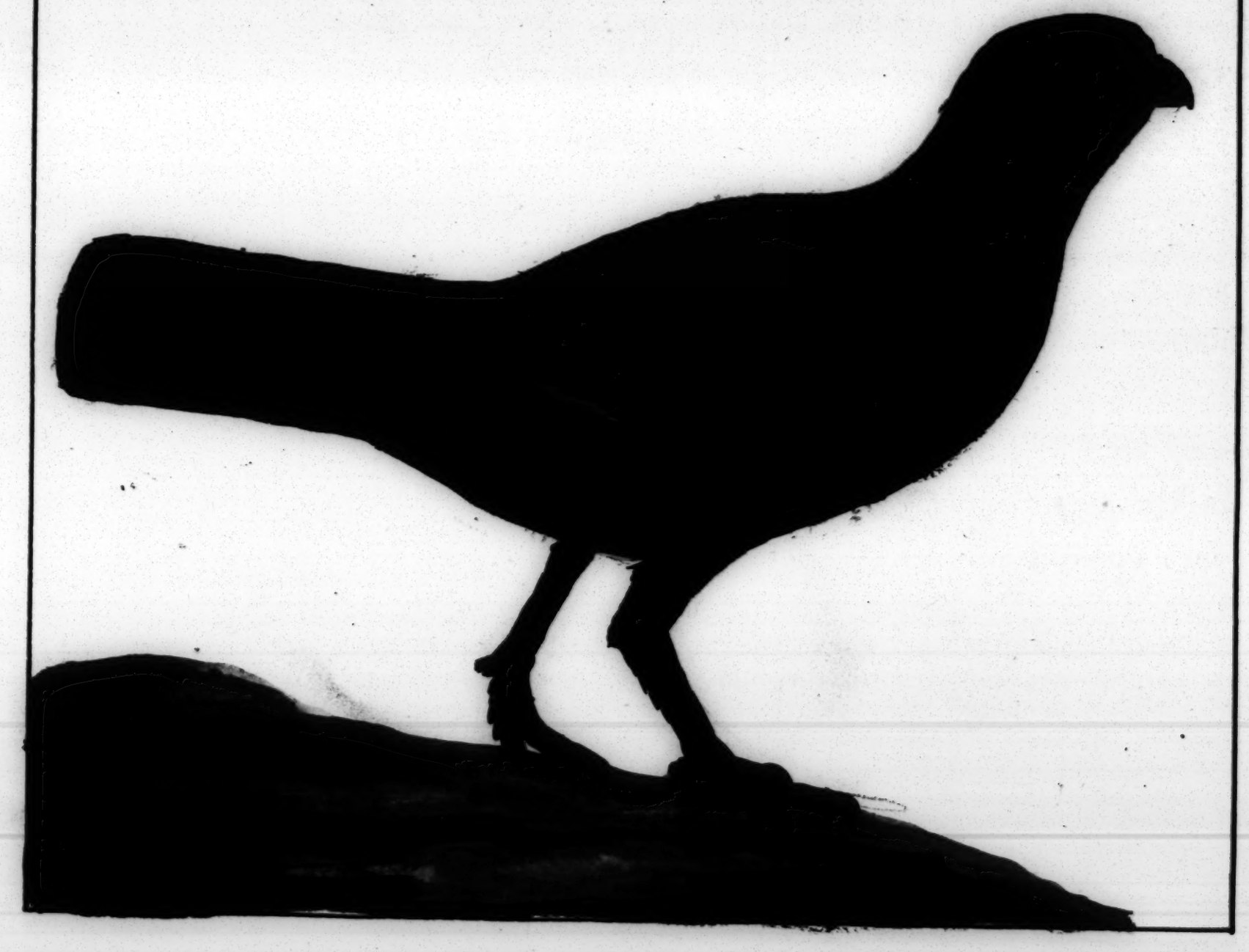
SIZE of a *Fowl:* length ſometimes three feet, including the tail. The bill pale horn-colour: irides yellow: ſides of the head deep crimſon, bare of feathers, but dotted with minute points of black: the head and half the neck blue and violet, changeable with a green gold gloſs: the feathers of the reſt of the neck, the breaſt, and ſides, reddiſh cheſnut fringed with black, each feather bifid at the tip: wings brown; ſome of the ſcapulars and coverts marked with buff-colour in the middle: rump reddiſh brown, with a ſhade of greeniſh blue: belly and vent duſky: the tail is greatly cuneiform, conſiſting of eighteen feathers, the longeſt twenty inches or more, the ſhorteſt five; the colour brown, tranſverſely barred with black: legs duſky.

The *female* is ſmaller, of a brown colour mottled with grey, rufous, and blackiſh: the tail ſhorter, but nearly the ſame as in the *male*.

A variety of this bird is now becoming common in this country, differing from the former in having a ring of ſilvery white almoſt ſurrounding the neck: it alſo has the colours more brilliant, though not materially differing from the common ſpecies.

Pheaſants make no *neſt*, but lay the *eggs* on the bare ground, from twelve to fifteen in number: they are of a roundiſh ſhape, and of a plain greeniſh colour.—See Plate XX. N° 1.





GENUS XXIX. GROUS.

CXXXII. GREAT GROUS.

Tetrao Urogallus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 273. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 634. 1.
Coq de Bruyeres, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 182. 1.
Wood Grous, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 92. *pl.* 40, 41.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 729. 1.

THIS is full as large as a *Turkey*, and two feet nine inches in length. The bill ſtout and horn-coloured: irides hazel: over the eyes is a naked red ſkin: the head and neck are aſh-colour, croſſed with minute lines of black: the upper part of the body and wings cheſnut-brown; at the ſetting on of the wings white: the breaſt very gloſſy blackiſh green: the reſt of the under parts black, marked on the lower belly, thighs, and vent, with white: tail black: legs covered with brown feathers: edges of the toes pectinated.

The *female* is ſmaller, and differs exceedingly: the throat red: head, neck, and back, barred red and black: belly barred pale orange and black: tail ruſt-colour, barred with black, and tipped with white.

This bird inhabits *Scotland* only, and that in very ſmall numbers, chiefly in the *pine foreſts*.—It lays as far as ſixteen *eggs*, on the ground, on a bed of leaves or moſs.

CXXXIII. BLACK

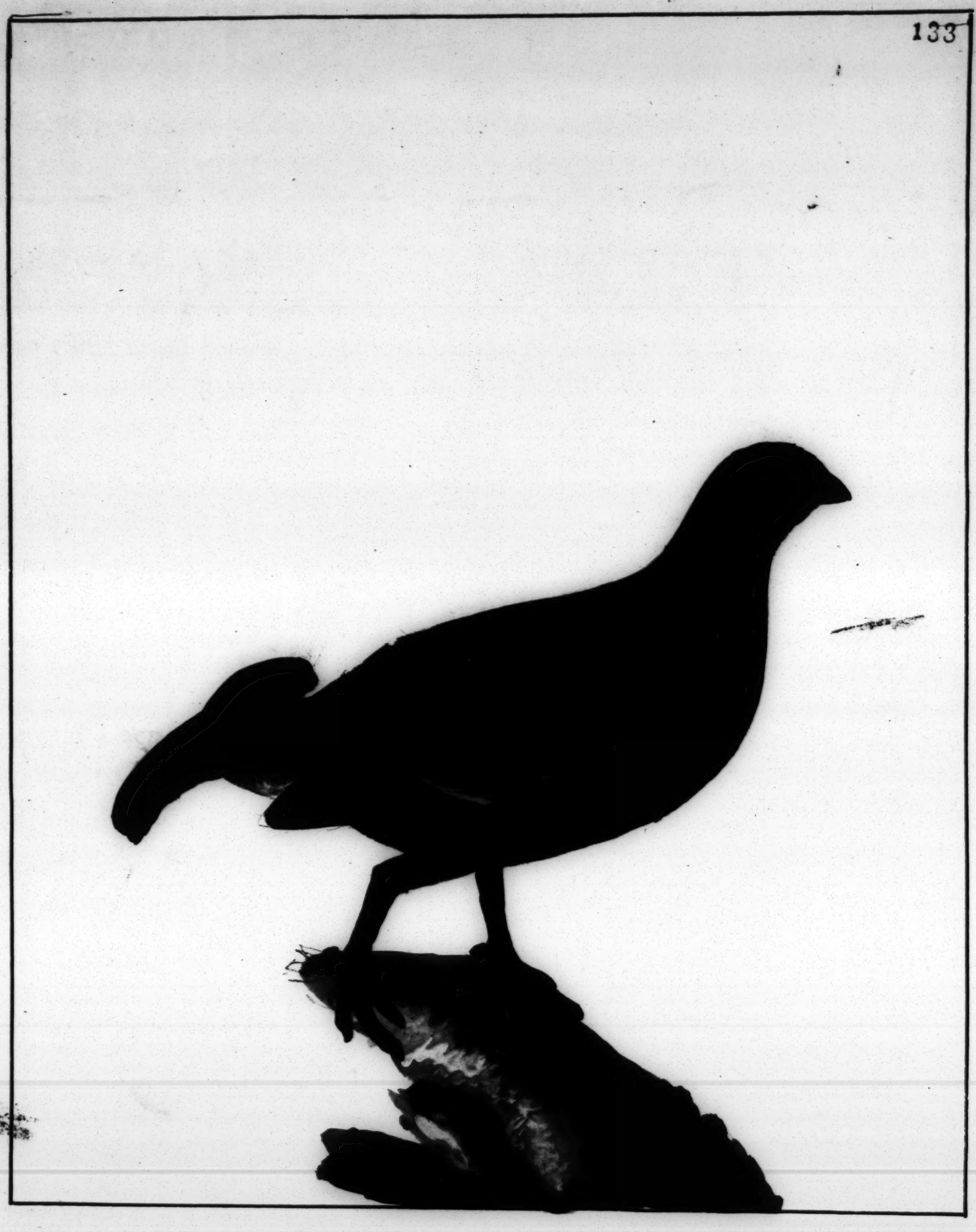
CXXXIII. BLACK GROUS.

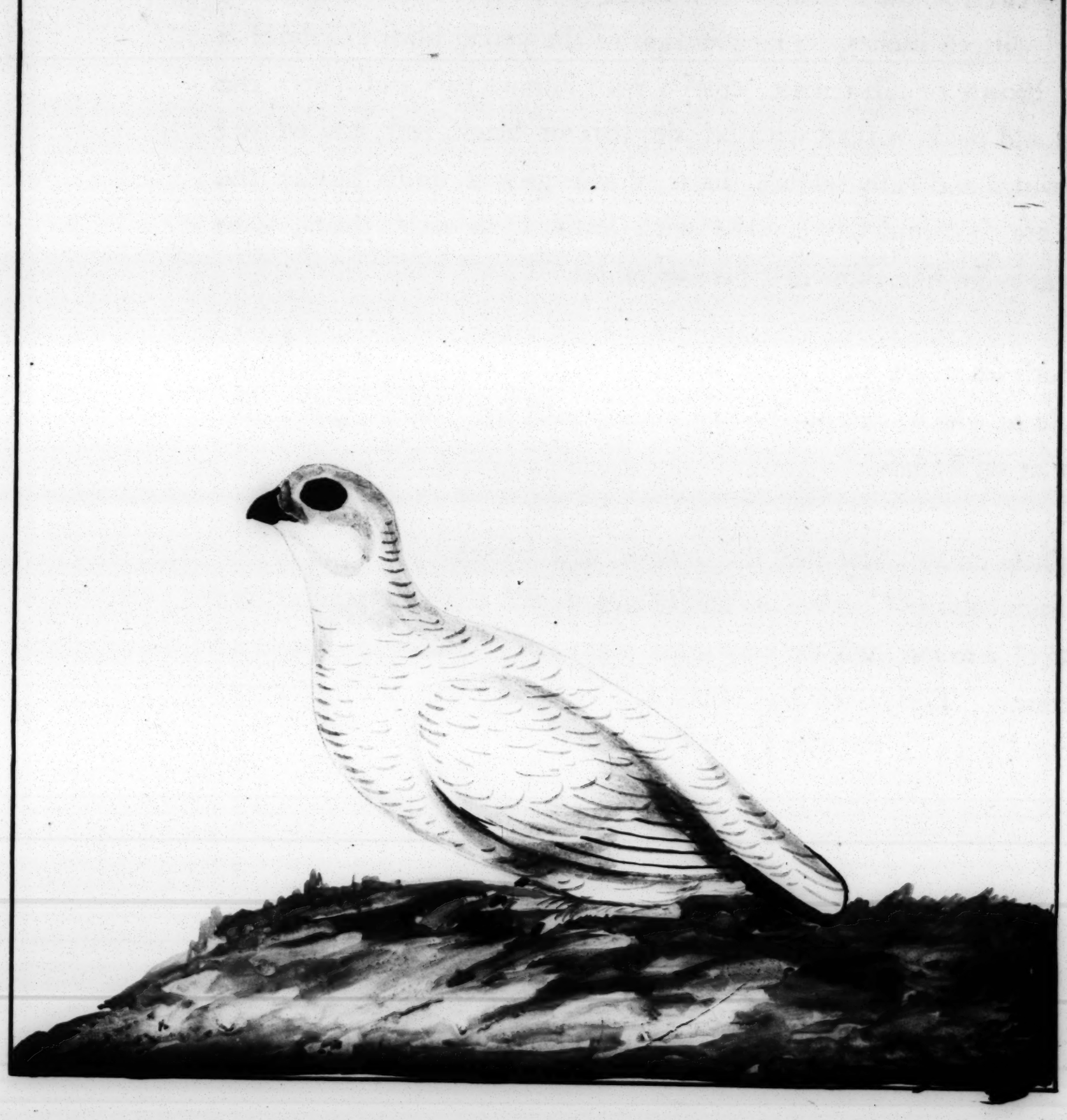
Tetrao Tetrix, *Lin. Syſt. Nat.* i. *p.* 274. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 635. N° 3.
Coq de Bruyeres à Queue fourchue, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 186. 2.
Black Grous, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 93. *pl.* 42.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 733. N° 3.

THIS is about the ſize of a large *Fowl*: length two feet. The bill black: over the eye a ſcarlet bare ſkin, as in the laſt: the body is wholly of a gloſſy blue black: wing coverts duſky brown; the four firſt quills black, the next white at the bottom; the lower half and tips of the ſecondaries, the inner wing coverts, and under tail coverts, white: thighs and legs dark brown: tail feathers ſixteen in number, the outer ones curve outwards, and are ſquare at the ends; the middle ones much ſhorter, making the tail appear forked: legs as in the laſt ſpecies: toes pectinated.

The *female* differs in colour much in the ſame manner as that of the *Wood Grous*, and is alſo in proportion ſmaller.

This ſpecies is ſufficiently common in all the northern parts of *Great Britain*, but moſt plentiful in *Scotland* and *Wales*, chiefly frequenting woody and mountainous places. In manners of nidification it imitates the laſt ſpecies, but ſeldom lays more than ſix or eight eggs, of a yellowiſh white, ſpeckled with ferruginous.—For the figure, ſee Plate XX. N° 2.





CXXXIV. PTARMIGAN.

Tetrao Lagopus, *Lin. Syſt. Nat.* i. *p.* 274. N° 4.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 639. N° 9.
La Gelinote blanche, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 216. N° 12.
Ptarmigan, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 95. *pl.* 43.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 741. N° 10.

THIS is much ſmaller than either of the two laſt: length only fifteen inches. The plumage of the young birds chiefly of a pale brown or aſh-colour, croſſed with minute bars and ſpots: the head and neck marked with broader bars of black, ruſt, and white: the wings and belly white; ſhafts of the greater quills black: the legs are ſo completely covered with feathers, or rather hairs, as to appear more like thoſe of a hare or rabbit.

Both ſexes are of a pure white in winter, excepting the tail, the whole of which, except the two middle feathers, is black, and is the ſame at all ſeaſons.

Theſe inhabit *Scotland*, the *Orknies*, and *Hebrides*, in plenty; and are found alſo in *Cumberland* and *Wales*, as well as in all the northern parts of *Europe*, and in very great plenty in the northern parts of *America*. The *female* lays about ten *eggs*, in June, about the ſize of the *Pigeon's*; for which, ſee Plate XXI. N° 1.

CXXXV. RED

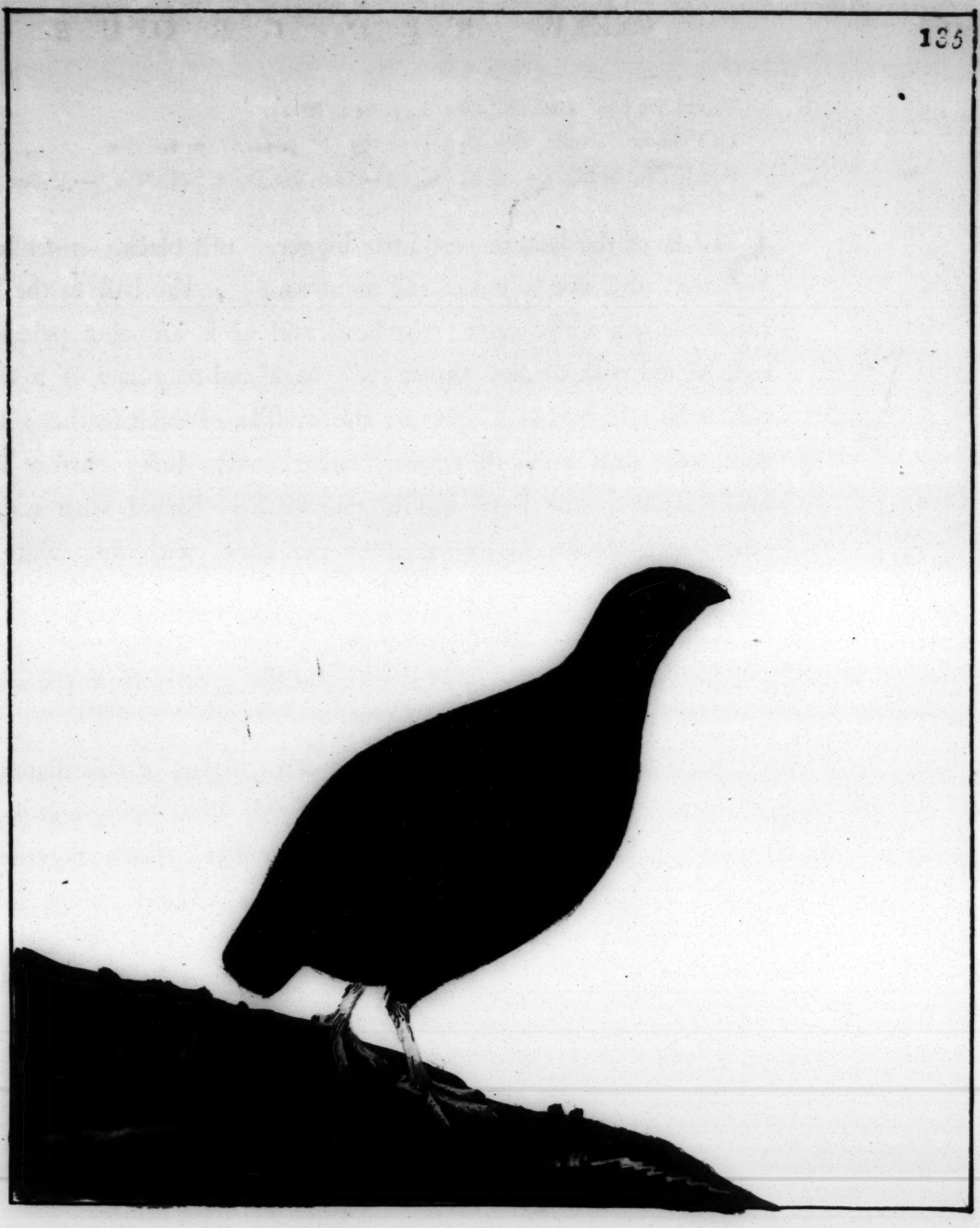
CXXXV. RED GROUS.

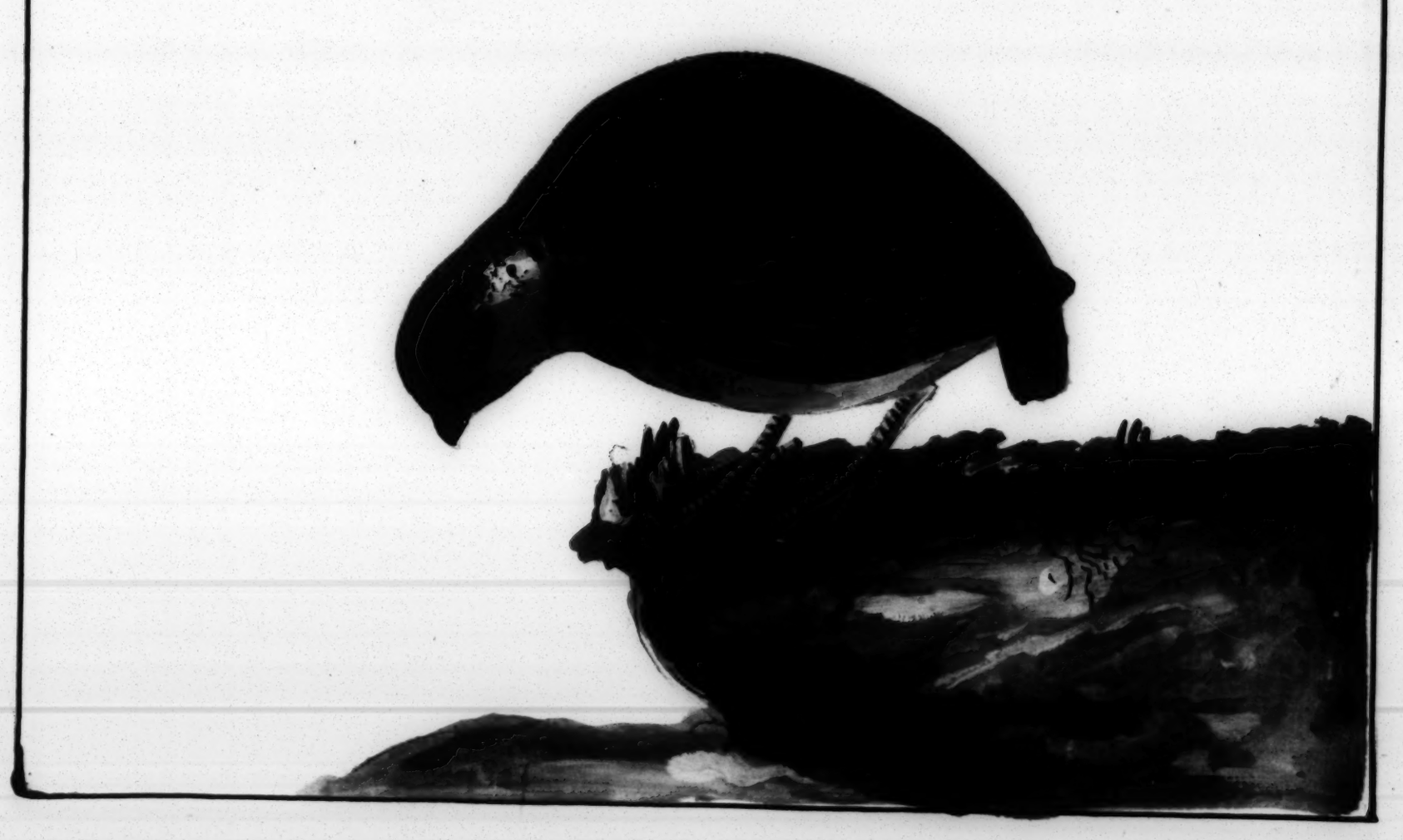
Tetrao Scoticus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 641. N° 15.
La Gelinote d'Ecoſſe, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 199. N° 5. *pl.* 22. *f.* 1.
Red Grous, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 94. *pl.* 43.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 746. N° 13.—*Id. Sup. p.* 216.

SIZE of the laſt, or very little bigger. Bill black: irides hazel: over the eye a naked red membrane: at the baſe of the lower mandible is a white mark: the head and neck are of a pale tawny red, barred with black: throat red: back and ſcapulars of a deeper red, with a large black ſpot in the middle of each feather: breaſt and belly dull purpliſh brown, barred with duſky narrow lines: quills duſky: the four middle tail feathers barred with red, the others with black: legs covered to the claws with ſoft white feathers.

The *female* is ſmaller, but does not differ greatly from the *male*.

This ſpecies inhabits the more northern part of this iſland, but approaches more ſouthward than any of the tribe, being common in *Yorkſhire*, *Derbyſhire*, and *Lancaſhire*. Theſe flock together in winter, delight much in heath, and are rarely found except in the mountainous parts.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXI. N° 2.





GENUS XXX. PARTRIDGE.

CXXXVI. COMMON PARTRIDGE.

Perdix cinerea, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 645. N° 9.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 276. N° 13.
La Perdrix griſe, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 219. N° 1.
Common Partridge, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 96.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 762. N° 8.

THIS ſpecies is about thirteen inches in length. The bill brown: irides hazel: the general colour of the plumage aſh-colour and black mixed, ſtreaked down the ſhaft with buff-colour: the ſides of the head are tawny; about the eyes ſprinkled with red warty excreſcences; and the old birds have a naked red ſkin above and behind the eye: on the breaſt is a deep rufous creſcent, in form of a horſe-ſhoe: the legs are greeniſh white, and have a blunt ſpur, or rather knob, at the back part.

The *female* is leſs bright in colour; the horſe-ſhoe, unleſs in old birds, not perceivable.

The *Partridge* is common every where in the temperate parts of *Europe*, as well as in *England:* it frequents corn-fields and rich paſtures, and lays on the ground in a hollow.—The *eggs* are eighteen or even more in number, of a greeniſh grey colour. See Plate XXII. N° 1.

CXXXVII. GUERNSEY PARTRIDGE.

Perdix rufa, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 647. N° 12.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 276. N° 12.
La Perdrix rouge, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 236. N° 10.
Guernſey Partridge, *Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 768. N° 12. *var.* A.

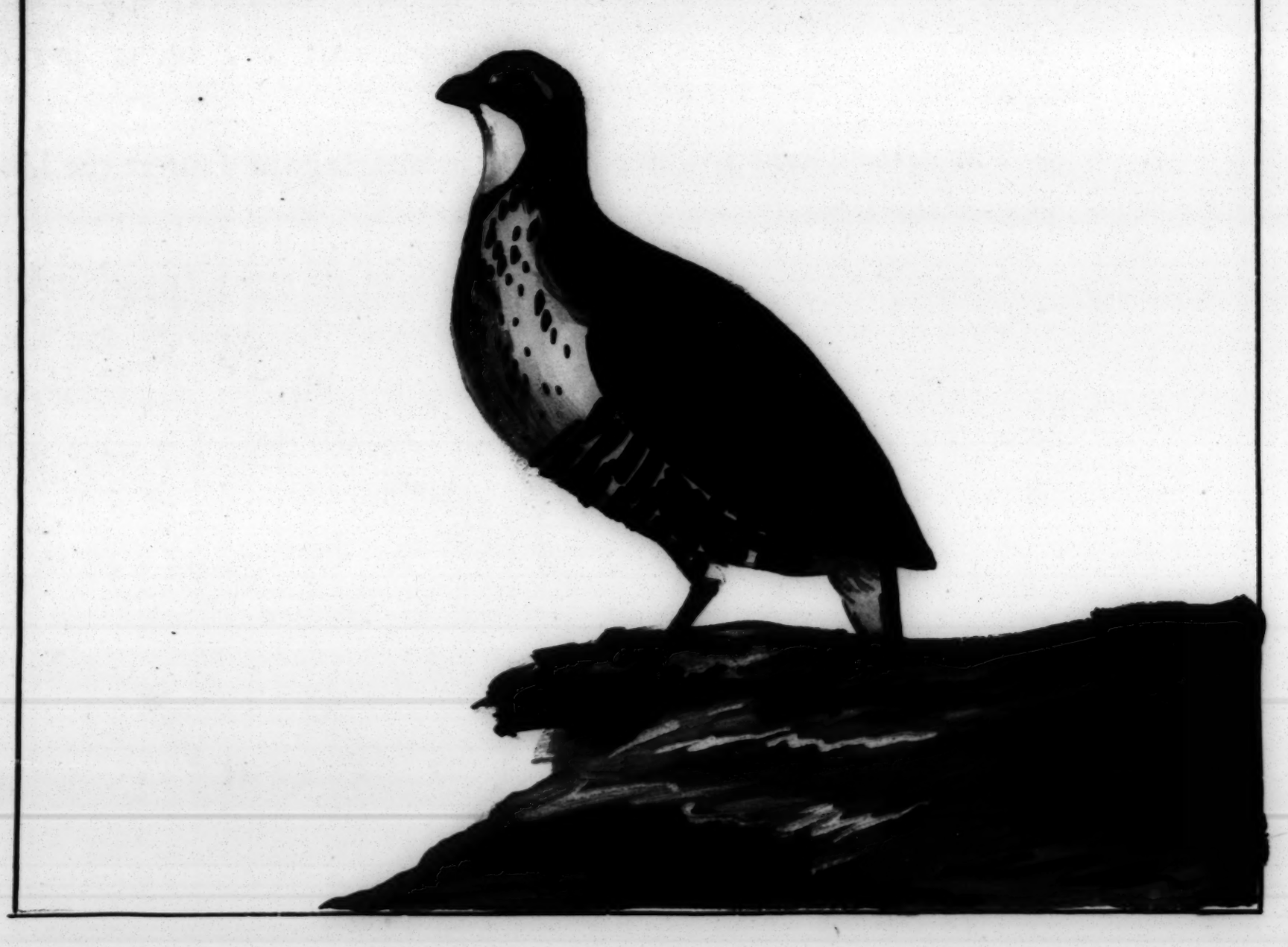
THIS is about the ſize of the *common Partridge.* Bill, irides, and legs, red: forehead of a grey brown; hind head inclining to rufous: the chin and throat are white, incircled with black: over the eye a ſtreak of white: the back, and upper parts, are greyiſh brown: the breaſt pale aſh-colour: belly, ſides, thighs, and vent, rufous: the ſides marked with ſtreaks of white, black, and orange, in creſcents: the feathers of the tail are like the back, edged with rufous: the legs are red, and at the back part is a blunt ſpur or knob.

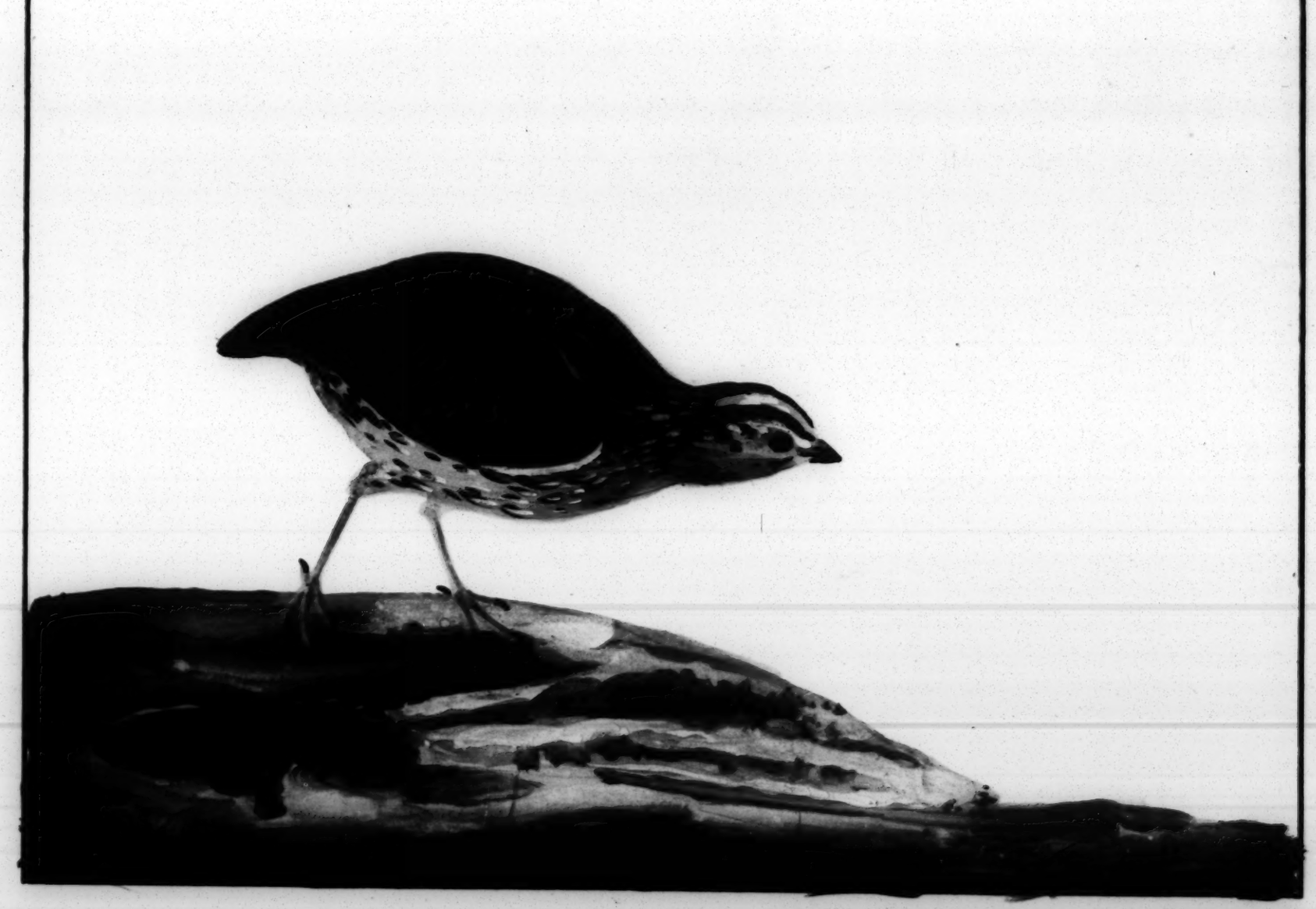
The *female* ſcarcely differs, except in wanting the ſpur at the hind part of the legs.

This ſpecies inhabits the warmer parts of *Europe*; is plentiful in *France*, as alſo in our iſlands of *Guernſey* and *Jerſey:* now and then met with in *England*, and perhaps may hereafter become common, though ſome ſuppoſe they require more warmth than they meet with in this climate.

They lay their *eggs* on the ground, like the *common Partridge*, ſometimes as far as ſixteen or ſeventeen in number, of a whitiſh colour marked with numerous ſpots of red.

CXXXVIII. QUAIL.





CXXXVIII. QUAIL.

Perdix Coturnix, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 651. N° 28.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 278. N° 20.
La Caille, *Briſ. Orn.* i. *p.* 247. N° 14.
Common Quail, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 97.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 779. N° 24.—*Id. Sup. p.* 222.

THIS is not half the ſize of the *Partridge:* the length ſeven inches and a half. The bill is duſky: the chin, throat, belly, thighs, and vent, dirty yellowiſh white: down the middle of the crown, and back of the neck, is a yellowiſh ſtreak, and a ſecond of the ſame over each eye: the back and wings ruſty brown, varied with tawny and grey, and a yellowiſh ſtreak down the ſhaft of each feather: the fore part of the neck and breaſt is pale rufous, marked with a few black ſpots, and pale down the ſhafts: the ſides are rufous marked with black, and ſtreaked down the ſhaft: quills banded outwardly with rufous: the tail barred black and pale rufous: legs pale brown, and without any ſpur.

The *female* is much like the *male*, but the colours more dull, and having few or no black ſpots on the fore part of the neck, breaſt, and ſides.

This bird ſeems common in almoſt every part of the old Continent, but ſhifts its quarters at different ſeaſons. It is not plentiful, but breeds with us, and ſome remain throughout the year.—It lays the *eggs* on the ground, in the manner of the *Partridge*, but ſaid to be not ſo numerous.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXII. N° 2.

GENUS XXXI. BUSTARD.

CXXXIX. GREAT BUSTARD.

Otis Tarda, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 264. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 658. N° 1.
L'Outarde, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 18.
Great Buſtard, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 98. *pl.* 44.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 796. N° 1.

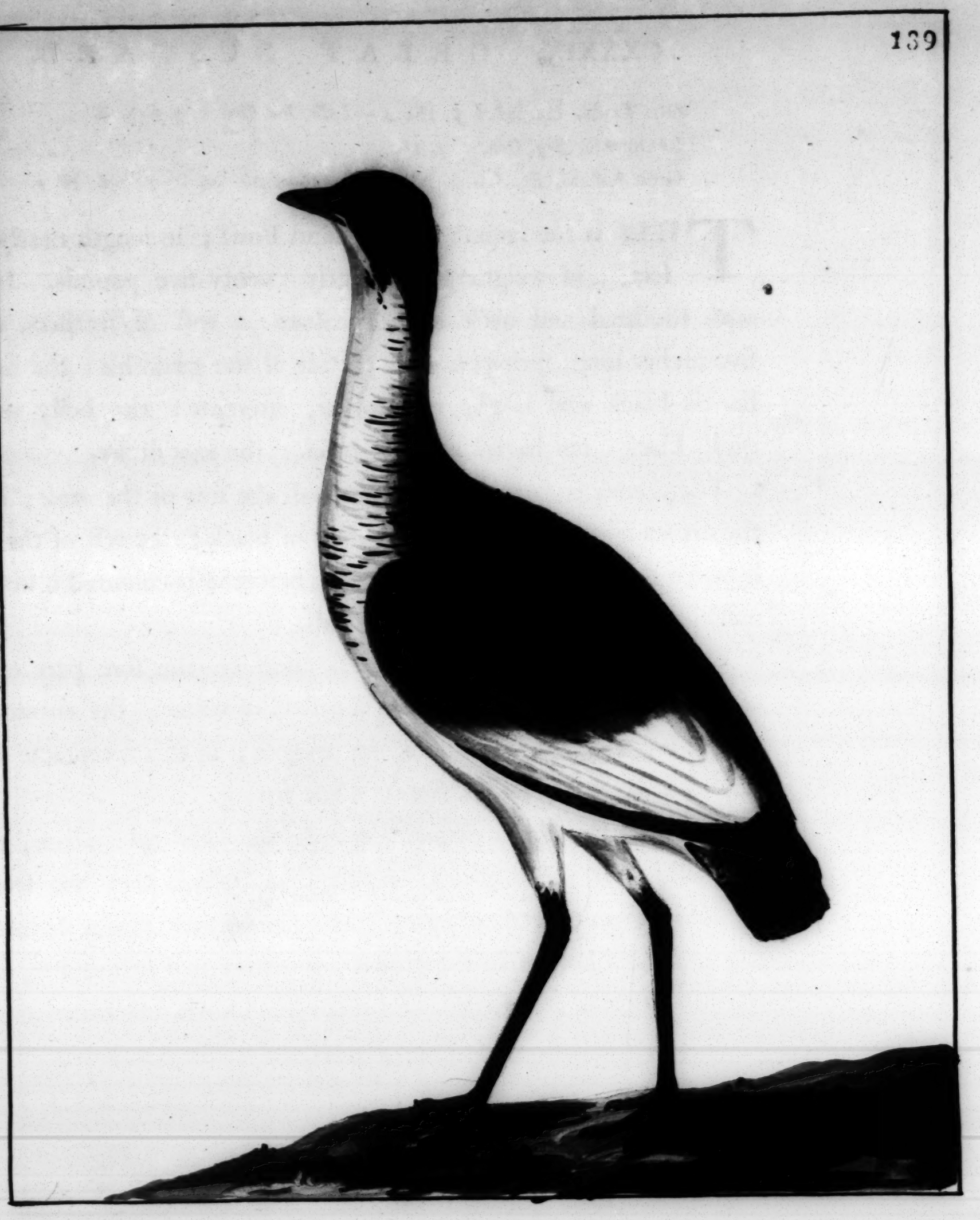
THIS is the largeſt of our Land Fowl; in length nearly four feet, and weighing frequently twenty-five pounds. In the *male* the head and neck are aſh-colour: a tuft of feathers, about five inches long, ſprings from each ſide of the mandible: the back is barred black and bright ruſt-colour, alternate: the belly white; quills black: tail barred red and black: the legs duſky.

The *female* is ſcarcely more than half the ſize of the *male*; in her the crown is orange croſſed with lines of black; the reſt of the head brown: the lower part of the neck before aſh-coloured: in other markings like the *male*, but more dull.

In the *male* is a dilatable bag, ſituated on the fore part of the neck, capable of containing ſeven quarts of water; the entrance to which lies immediately under the tongue; in this receptacle he is ſaid to bring water to the *female* while ſitting.

Theſe are ſhy birds, frequenting only the wide open plains, more eſpecially that of *Saliſbury* in *Wiltſhire*, where they are ſeen in flocks, and run exceedingly faſt. The *female* makes no *neſt*, but lays the *eggs* in a hollow in the ground, generally two in number, about the ſize of thoſe of a Gooſe, of a pale olive brown, marked with ſpots of a deeper colour.—See Plate XXIII, N° 1. for the figure.

CXL. LITTLE





CXL. LITTLE BUSTARD.

Otis Tetrax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 264. N° 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 659. N° 3.
La Petite Outarde, ou Canne-petiere, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 24. *pl.* 2. *f.* 1, 2.
Little Buſtard, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 99.—*Lath. Syn.* iv. *p.* 799. N° 2.—*Id. Sup. p.* 226.

ABOUT the ſize of a *Pheaſant*; length ſeventeen inches. Bill browniſh: crown of the head black, daſhed with rufous: ſides of the head, chin, and throat, rufous white, ſlightly daſhed with black: the neck black, ſurrounded with two irregular bands of white, the one near the top, the other near the bottom: the upper parts of the body and wings mottled rufous brown, undulated with black lines, and a few perpendicular daſhes of the ſame: the under part of the body white: the tail has eighteen feathers, the four middle ones tawny, the others white, all more or leſs barred with blackiſh: legs grey.

The *female* is marked ſomewhat like the *male*, but not in ſo delicate a manner; and the neck, inſtead of black, is much of the ſame colour as the upper parts of the body.

This ſpecies appears to be moſt common in *France*, but is rarely ſeen in *England*; it has however been met with now and then, on which account we have ventured to place it as a *Britiſh* ſpecies. Its manners are much the ſame as thoſe of the greater ſpecies.

CXLI. THICK-

CXLI. THICK-KNEE'D BUSTARD.

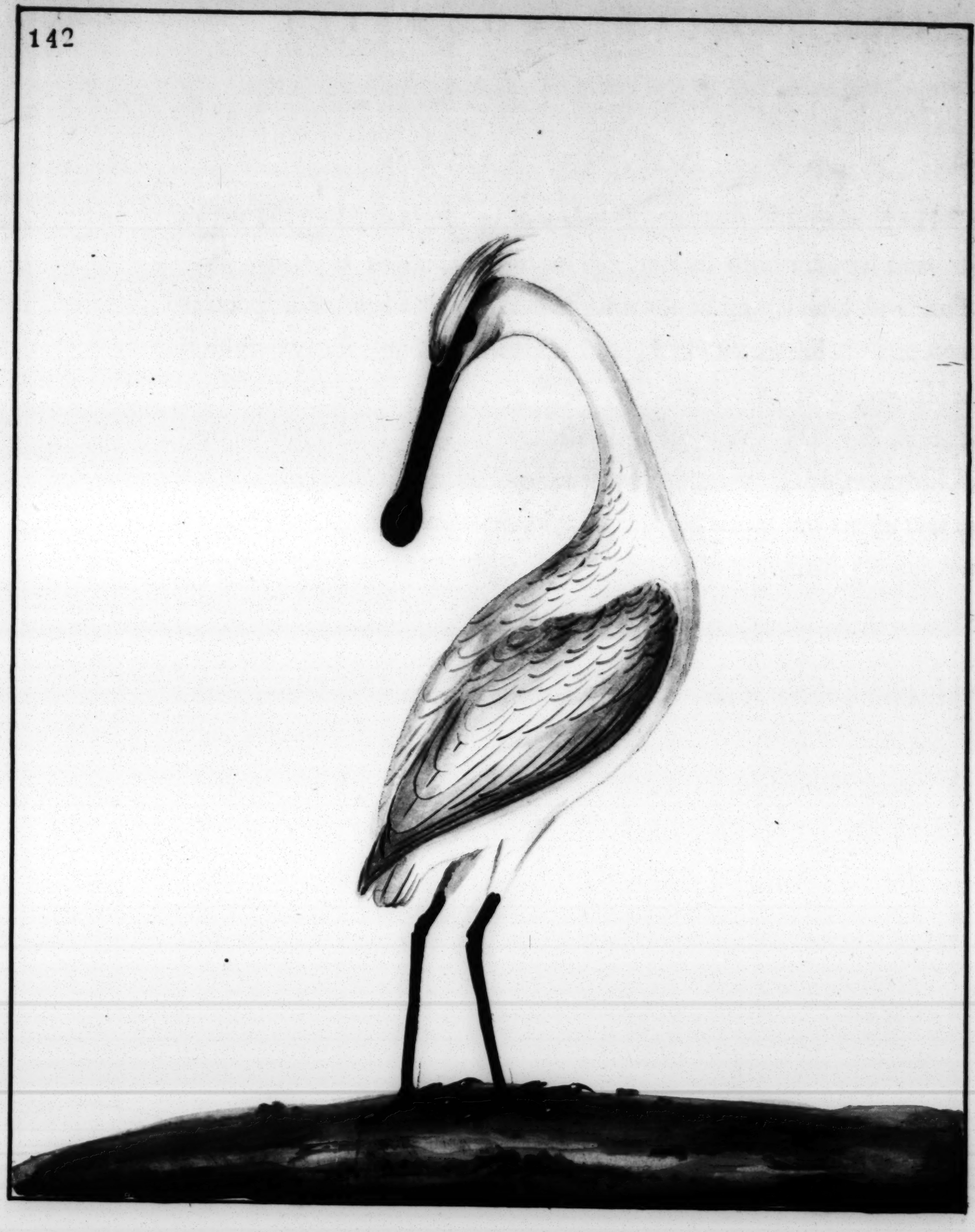
Otis Oedicnemus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 661. N° 11.
Charadrius Oedicnemus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 255. N° 10.
Grand Pluvier, ou Courly de Terre, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 76. N° 12. *pl.* 7. *f.* 1.
Thick-knee'd Buſtard, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 100.—*Lath. Syn. p.* 806. N° 9.

THIS is about the ſame ſize as the laſt, but the bill longer; it is yellowiſh at the baſe, and blackiſh towards the tip. The eyes are large: irides yellow: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, of a pale tawny brown, with a blackiſh daſh down the middle of each feather: the under parts are not unlike, but much paler: and the chin, belly, thighs, and vent, almoſt white: above and beneath each eye is a pale band, and another on the wing coverts parallel to the edge: the quills are black: the tail rounded; the ſix middle feathers are brown, the three outer ones on each ſide white barred with duſky; and all of them, except the two middle ones, marked at the end with black: the legs duſky yellow: the knees thick as if ſwelled: the claws black.

This ſpecies is not uncommon in the dry ſtony ſituations in many parts of *England*, and known by the name of *Stone Curlew*, and, being in great plenty in *Norfolk*, has been by ſome named the *Norfolk Plover*.—The *eggs* are two or three in number, of a dirty white colour, marked with blotches or ſcratches all over, as in Plate XXIII. N° 2.



142



GENUS XXXII. SPOONBILL.

CXLII. WHITE SPOONBILL.

Platalea Leucorodia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 231. N° 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 667. N° 1.
La Spatule, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 352.
White Spoonbill, *Br. Zool. App. pl.* 9.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 13. N° 1.

THIS is almoſt the ſize of a *Heron* in the body, but the neck and legs are both ſhorter. The bill is ſingular in ſhape, being flat, and broadening at the end almoſt in the ſhape of a ſpoon; the colour of it brown or black, and the ſurface rough for two-thirds of its length from the baſe: the irides grey: the plumage is white in general, but the ſpace between the bill and eyes, and round the laſt, alſo the throat, bare of feathers, and of a black colour. In ſome ſpecimens the quills are tipped with black: the legs are greyiſh brown, nearly black: and the toes connected at the baſe by a membrane.

This bird is rare in reſpect to *England*, but has been met with now and then; and a large flock of them was once ſeen in the marſhes near *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*.

GENUS XXXIII. HERON.

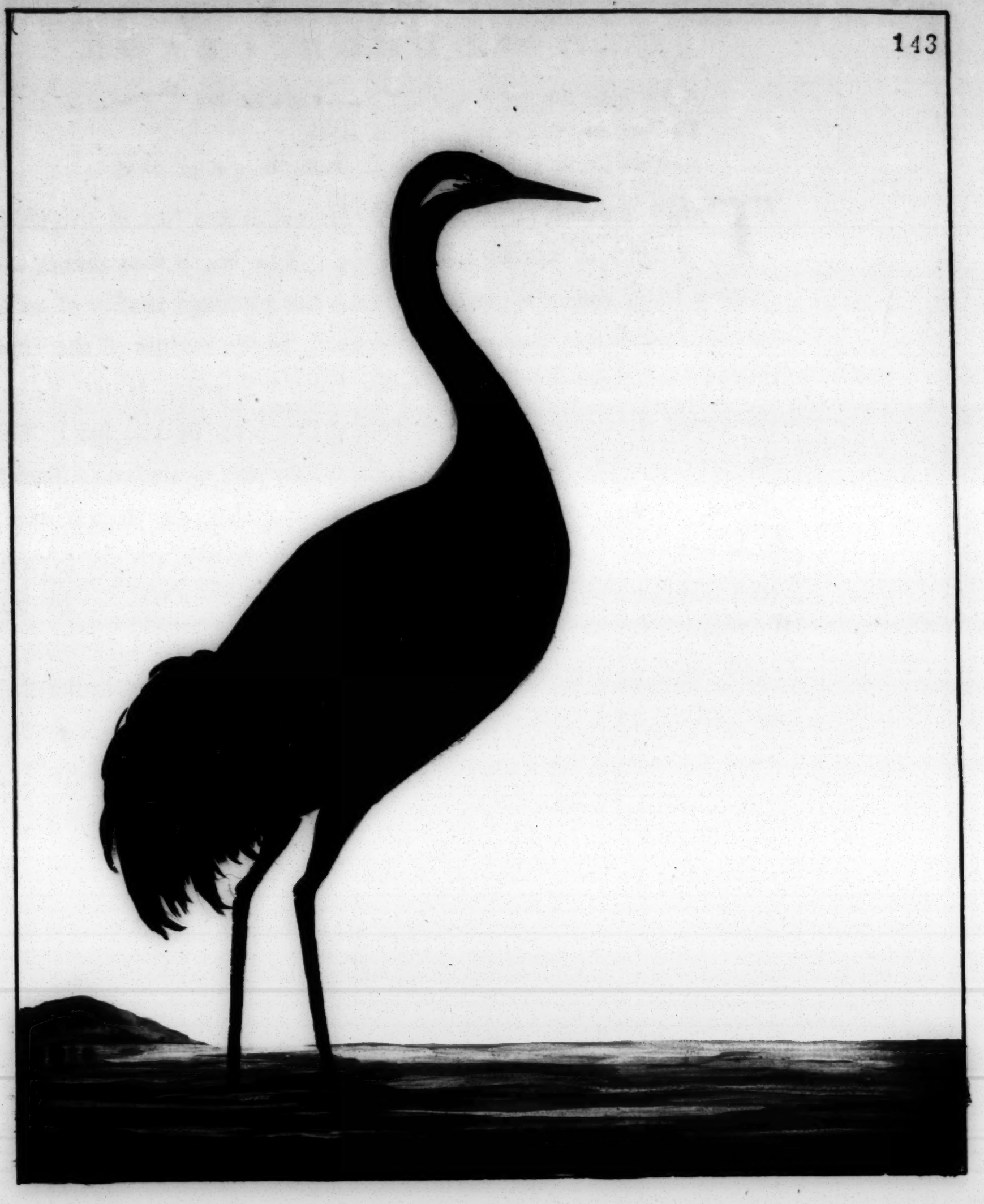
CXLIII. COMMON CRANE.

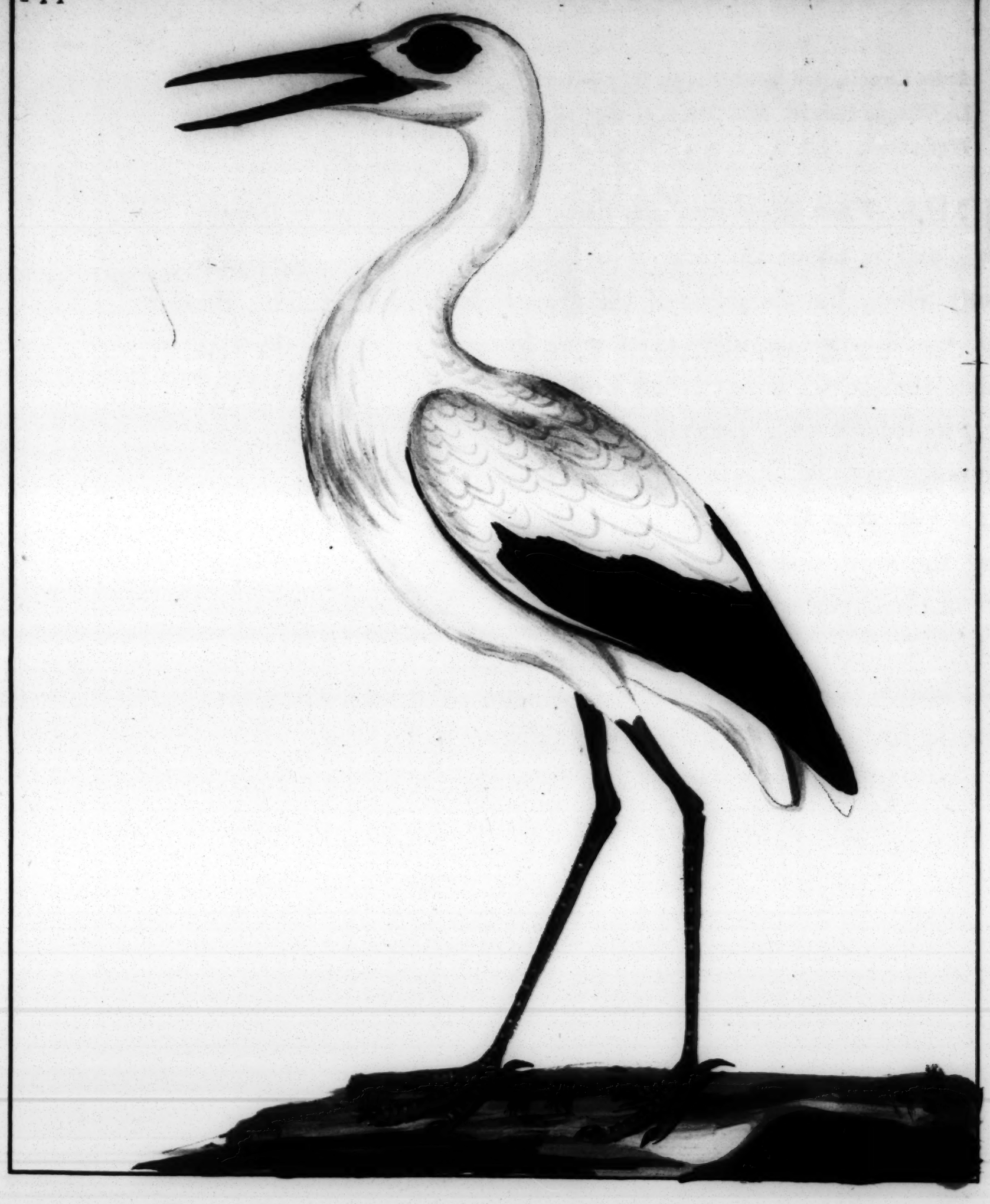
Ardea Grus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 234. N° 4.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 674. N° 5.
La Grue, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 374. N° 6. *pl.* 33.
Common Crane, *Br. Zool. App. pl.* 6.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 40. N° 5.

THIS is much larger than the *Heron*, is five feet in length, and weighs as far as ten pounds. The bill is four inches and a quarter long, and of a greeniſh black: the plumage moſtly of an aſh-colour, in different ſhades: the forehead, to the middle of the crown, downy and black; the hind part bare and red; below this, on the nape, a bare aſh-coloured ſpace: the ſides of the head behind the eyes, and the neck behind, white: fore part of the neck blackiſh, as are the greater wing coverts: quills black: an elegant tuft of looſe feathers, curled at the ends, ſprings from beneath the pinion of each wing, and hangs over and covers the tail: the legs are black.

This is now and then met with in *England*, but at preſent very rarely, although in former days was at times in great numbers. In the reſt of *Europe* it is by no means uncommon, and is migratory. They are ſaid to build in the marſhes, and to lay two *eggs*. Their food is chiefly of the vegetable kind, when they can obtain it, but alſo feeds on reptiles of every kind.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXIV. N° 1.

CXLIV. WHITE





CXLIV. WHITE STORK.

Ardea Ciconia, *Lin Syſt.* i. *p.* 235. N° 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 676. N° 9.
La Cicogne blanche, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 365. *pl.* 32.
White Stork, *Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 47. N° 9.—*Id. Sup. p.* 234.

THE *White Stork* meaſures three feet and a quarter in length, and is about the ſize of a large *Turkey*. The plumage is wholly white, but the orbits of the eyes are bare and blackiſh: the chin is alſo very ſparingly beſet with feathers: ſome of the ſcapulars, the greater coverts, and quills are black: the bill and legs are in moſt birds of a fine red, but in ſome few ſubjects they have been obſerved to be brown.

It is but rarely that this bird is ſeen in *England*, four or five times being the moſt that we know of; but is very plentiful on various parts of the Continent, where it is migratory: it is fond of building in elevated places, and in *Holland* makes a neſt of ſticks on the tops of the houſes, laying from two to four *eggs*, of a yellowiſh white, about the ſize of thoſe of a *Gooſe*.—See Plate XXIV. N° 2.

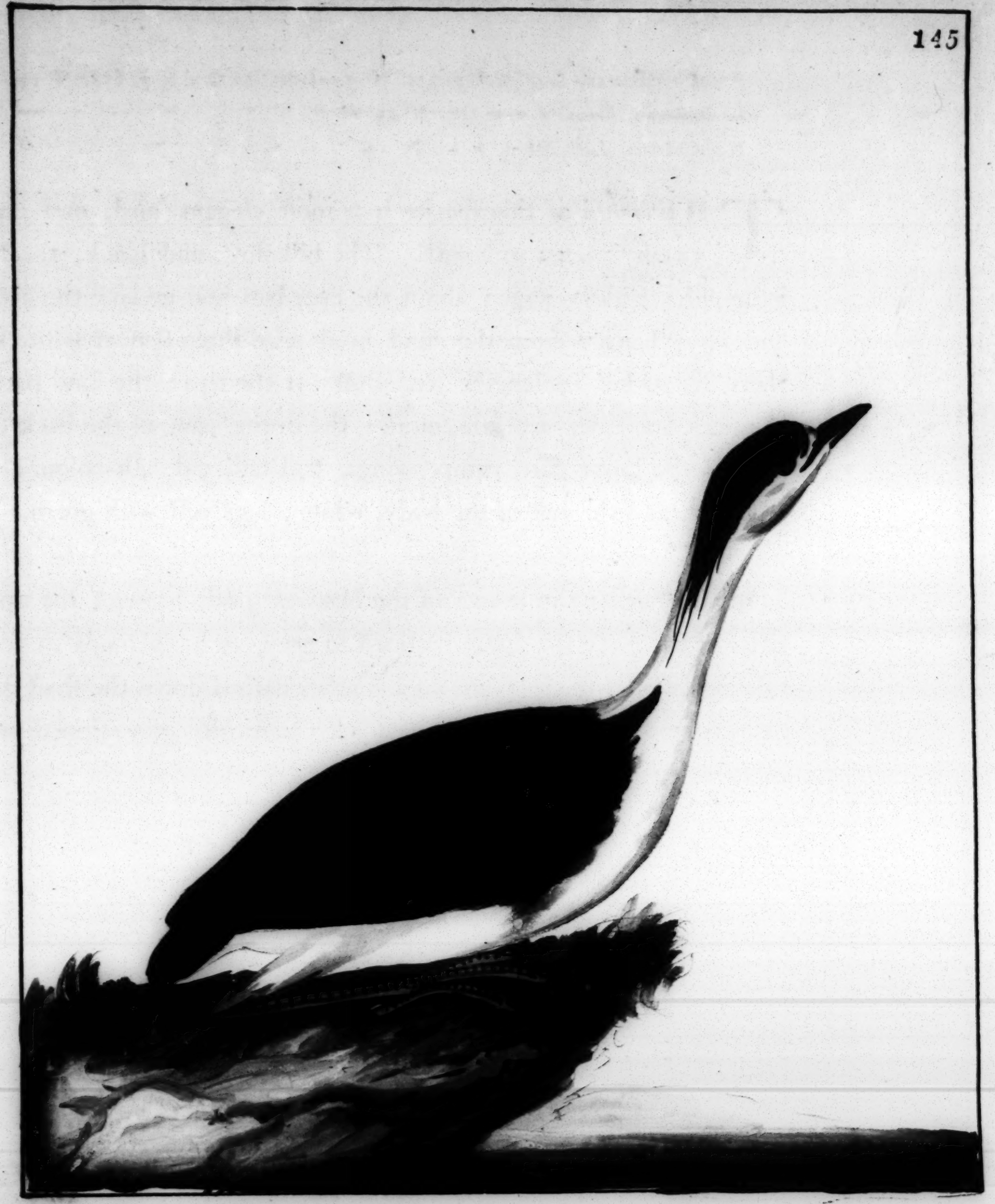
CXLV. NIGHT HERON.

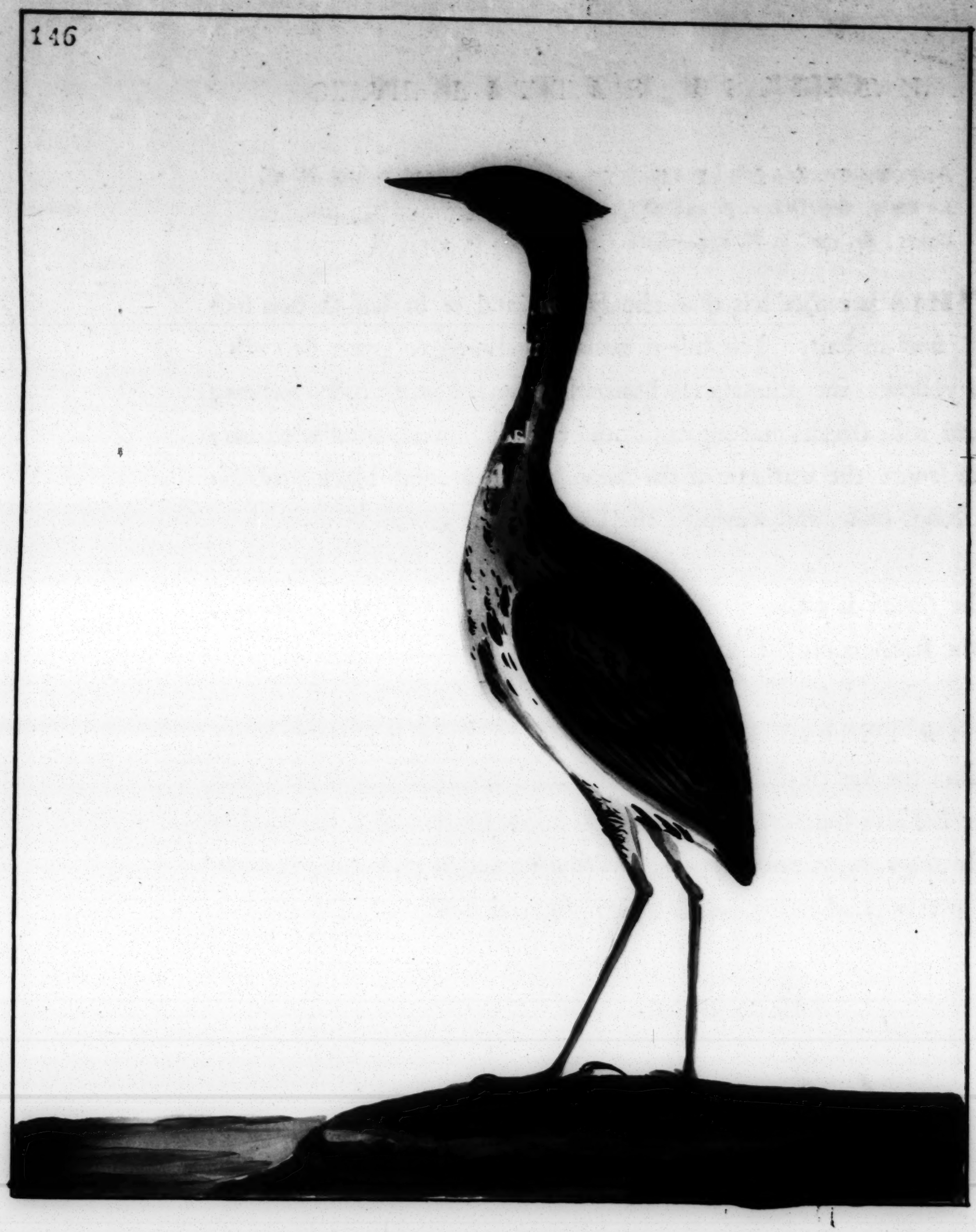
Ardea Nycticorax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 235. N° 9.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 678. N° 13.
Le Bihoreau, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 493. N° 45. *pl.* 39.
Night Heron, *Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 52. N° 13.

THE *male* of this ſpecies is a moſt elegant bird, and about twenty inches in length. The bill ſtout and black, the baſe yellowiſh: irides orange: about the eyes bare and green: the crown and nape black: from the hind head ariſe three ſlender white feathers, ſix inches in length, and duſky at the tips: the hind part of the neck and ſides are aſh-colour: the upper part of the back dull green: the lower part, rump, wings, and tail, pale aſh-colour: the forehead, and the reſt of the body, white: legs yellowiſh green.

In the *female* the crown of the head is gloſſy brown: the upper parts of the body the ſame, inclined to grey, as is the body in general, in different ſhades; and each feather daſhed down the ſhaft with yellowiſh white: the quills and tail cinereous grey tipped with white: legs grey brown.

This has very rarely been met with in *England*.





CXLVI. BITTERN.

Ardea Stellaris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 239. N° 21.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 680. N° 18.
Le Butor, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 444. N° 24. *pl.* 37. *f.* 1.
Bittern, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 174.—*Lath. Syn.* v. p. 56. N° 17.

THIS is rather leſs than the *Heron*, and is in length two feet and an half. The bill is brown, inclining to green beneath: irides yellow: the plumage is beautifully varied with ruſty yellow, marked with ſtreaks and zigzag lines of black, interſperſed with bars of the ſame: the feathers of the head are long and black; of the neck long, looſe, and waving: the legs are pale green.

The *female* is rather ſmaller than the *male*, leſs brilliant in colour, and the feathers on the head not ſo long and looſe.

It is an inhabitant of our marſhes, out of which it is rarely ſeen: it makes the *neſt* in places where reeds and ruſhes grow, and on a bed of the laſt lays four or five *eggs* of a greeniſh aſh-colour. Its food is chiefly *frogs*, *mice*, and *reptiles*, as alſo *fiſh*; and is reckoned by ſome to be pretty good eating.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXV. N° 2.

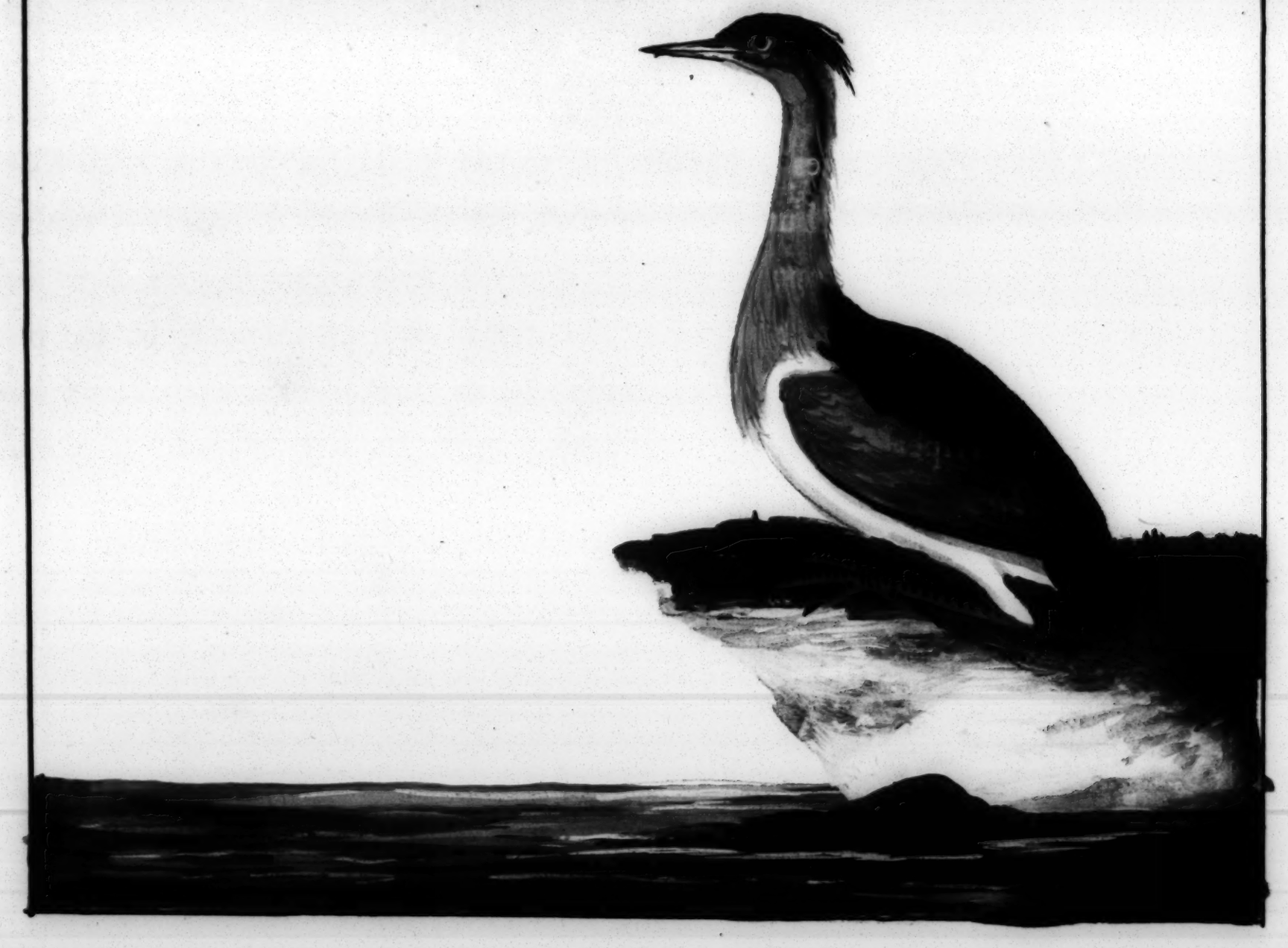
CXLVII. LITTLE BITTERN.

Ardea minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 240. N° 26. β.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 683. 27.
Le Blongios, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 497. N° 46.
Little Bittern, *Br. Zool. App. p.* 663. *pl.* 8.—*Lath. Syn.* v. 65. N° 27.—*Id. Sup. p.* 235.

THIS delicate and minute ſpecies is in the body not much larger than a *Thruſh*, and is fifteen inches in length. The bill of a greeniſh yellow: the top of the head, the back, and tail, of a dull green: the neck very long; the fore part of it, the breaſt, and thighs, buff-colour: belly and vent white: at the ſetting on of the wing a ſpot of cheſnut: the leſſer wing coverts are yellowiſh buff; the greater whitiſh: quills black: thighs feathered to the knees: legs duſky.

This ſpecies is in tolerable plenty in the ſouthern parts of *Europe*, and in *Aſia*, but leſs ſo towards the north; in *France* it is not commonly ſeen, but with us it is a rare ſpecies, five or ſix times being the moſt that it has been met with. We are informed that it places the *neſt* on the ground, compoſed of ſhort ſticks, with a few leaves interſperſed; and lays four white *eggs*, the ſize of thoſe of a *Blackbird*.

CXLVIII. COMMON





CXLVIII. COMMON HERON.

Ardea Cinerea, *Lin. Syſt. p.* 236. N° 11. 12.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 691. N° 54.
Le Heron, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 392. 396. *pl.* 34 and 35.
Common Heron, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 173. *pl.* 61.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 83. N° 50.

THIS ſpecies, we believe, is ſo common in *England*, and ſo well known, as ſcarcely to need deſcription. It is the largeſt of the genus except the *Crane*, and is ſometimes more than three feet three inches in length. The plumage is of an elegant blueiſh lead-colour on the upper parts: forehead, crown, neck, breaſt, and under parts, white: the fore part of the neck elegantly marked with black ſpots: the feathers on the ſides of the head are black; and, as well as thoſe of the crown, are much elongated, but in particular two of them greatly exceed the reſt, and hang pendulous behind: the bill is yellowiſh green: the irides yellow: the legs dirty green.

The *female* has been formerly taken for a different ſpecies: in her the colours are duller; the head much leſs creſted, and deſtitute of thoſe elegant long feathers which adorn the *male*; and the whole head inclines to grey.

Herons are common about all our waters, and are very deſtructive to *fiſh*; beſides which they will alſo eat *Frogs* and other reptiles. It makes the neſt on high trees, in companies, and ſuch ſpots are called *Heronries*. The *neſt* is compoſed of ſticks, lined with wool; and the *eggs* are five or ſix in number, and of a plain pale greeniſh colour, and are figured in Plate XXV. N° 1.

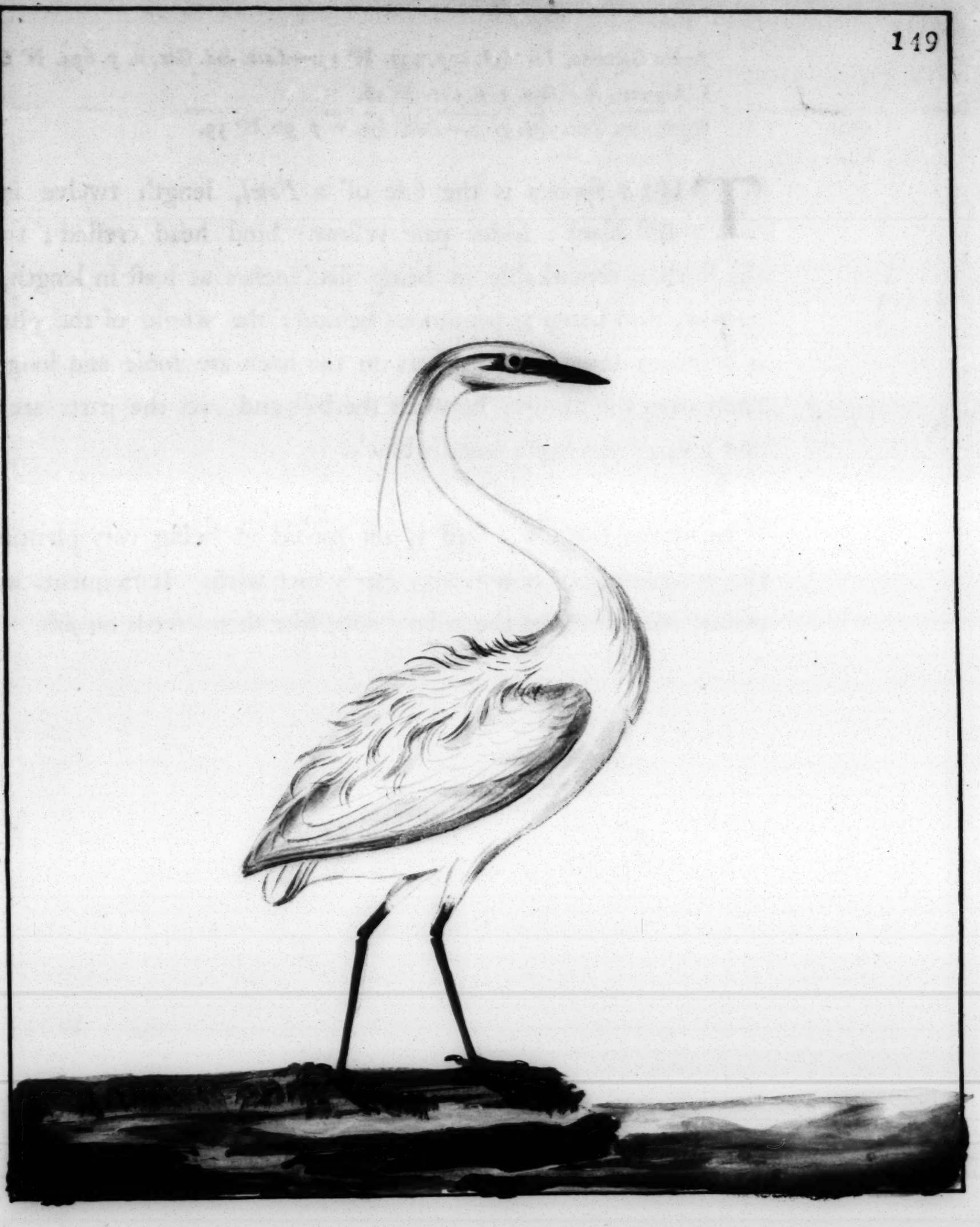
CXLIX. EGRET.

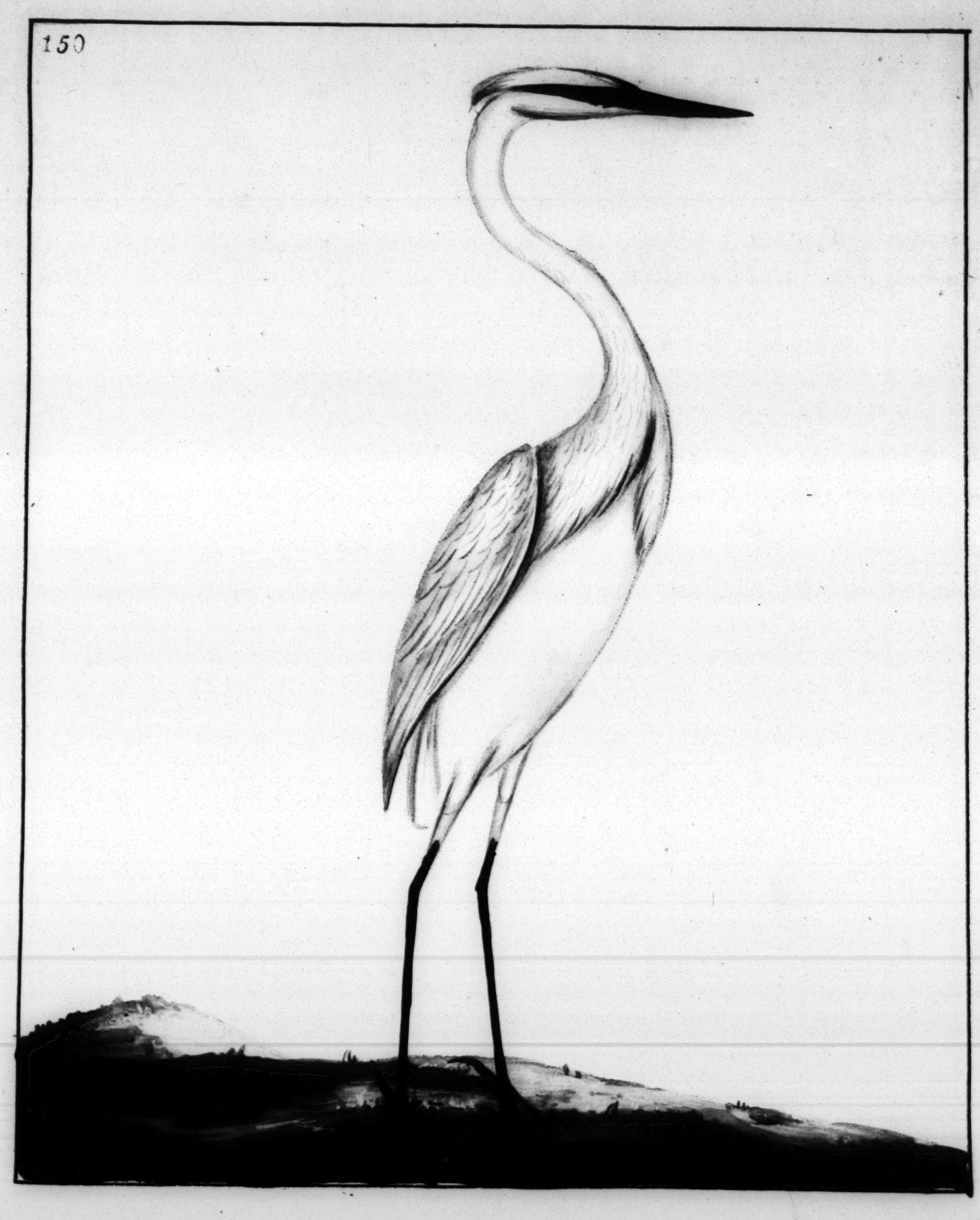
CXLIX. EGRET.

Ardea Garzetta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 237. N° 13.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 694. N° 64.
L'Aigrette, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 431. N° 16.
Egret, *Br. Zool. App. pl.* 7.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 90. N° 59.

THIS ſpecies is the ſize of a *Fowl*, length twelve inches. Bill black: irides pale yellow: hind head creſted; two of the feathers remarkable in being five inches at leaſt in length, very narrow, and hanging pendulous behind: the whole of the plumage is white as ſnow: the feathers on the back are looſe and long, and hang over the rump: between the bill and eye the parts are bare and green: the legs greeniſh black.

In former times this bird is on record as being very plentiful in this kingdom, but now is very rarely met with. It frequents watery places, like others of the tribe; and, like them, feeds on *fiſh*.





CL. WHITE HERON.

Ardea alba, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 239. N° 24.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 695. N° 65.
Le Heron blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 428. N° 15.
Great White Heron, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 175. *pl.* 62.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 91. N° 60.

THIS is full as large as the *Common Heron*, and a few inches longer. The bill is yellow: irides pale yellow: the plumage wholly of a pure white: legs black.

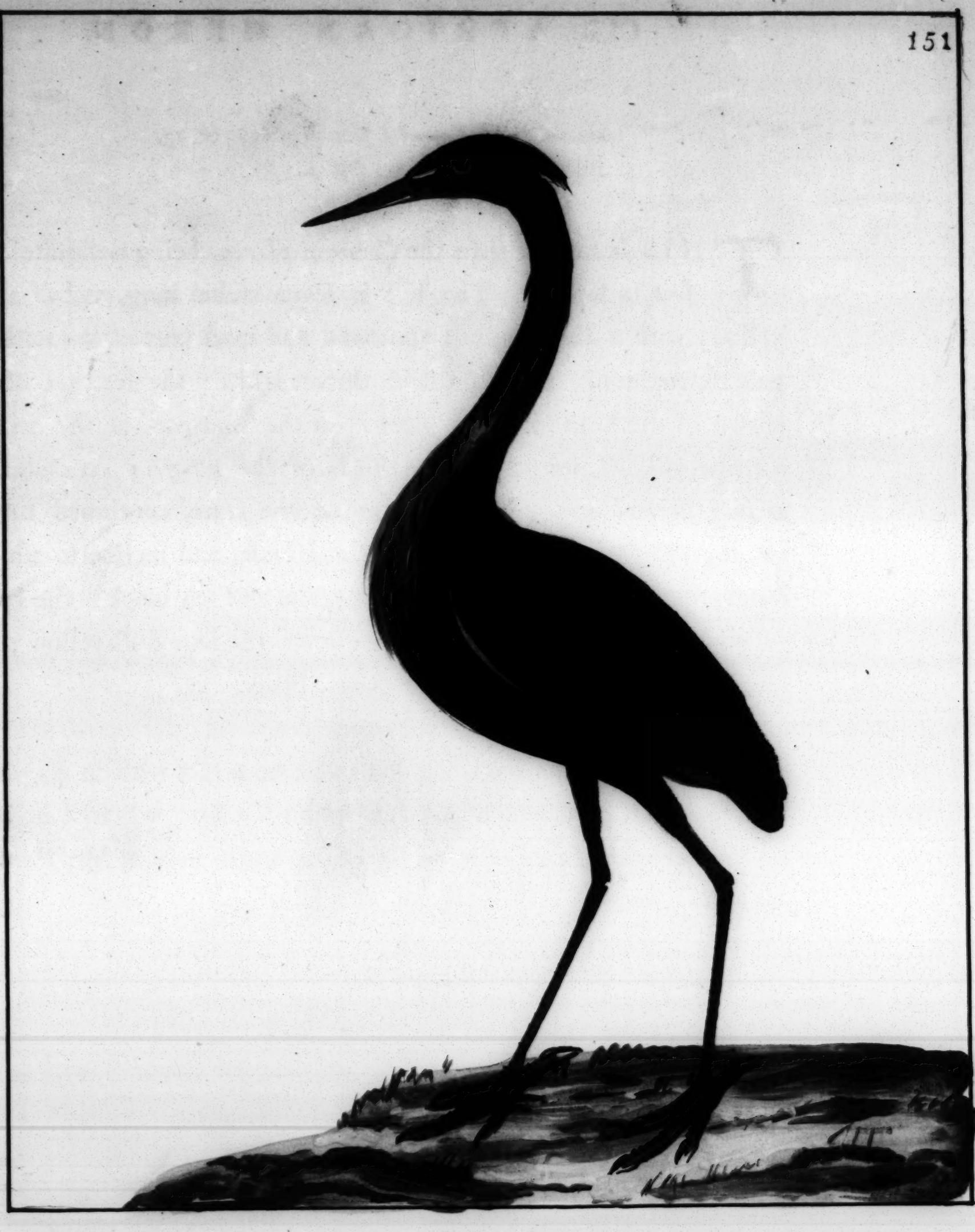
The *White Heron* is, we believe, no where ſo rare in *Europe* as in *Great Britain*; it has however now and then viſited us. In *America* it is a common ſpecies, migrating alternately from ſouth to north; and has alſo been met with in *New Zealand*.

CLI. AFRICAN HERON.

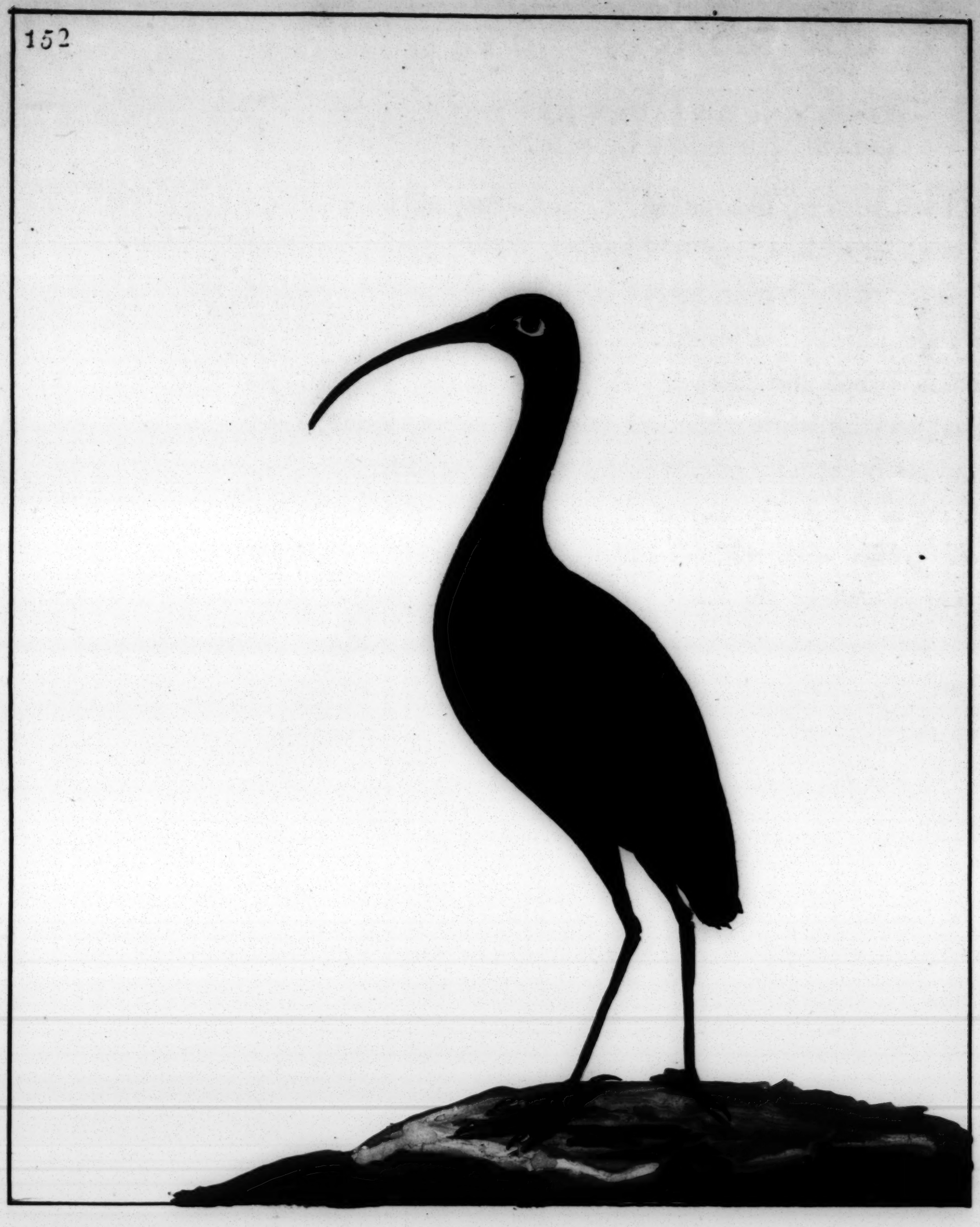
Ardea Caſpica, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 698. N° 73.
African Heron, *Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 237.

THIS is ſmaller than the *Common Heron*, being not quite three feet in length. The bill is ſeven inches long, and of a dull yellow, with a duſky point: the head and moſt part of the neck are pale ferruginous: the chin and throat white: the feathers of the crown of the head long and black: on the hind part of the neck is a ſtripe of black for about two-thirds of the length: on each ſide, ariſing behind the eye, is another of the ſame, continued to the breaſt; the feathers of the laſt long and looſe, and incline to aſh-colour: the back is deep aſh-colour: quills and tail black: the breaſt ruſty cheſnut: the belly ruſty aſh-colour: the legs dull yellow; the fore part of them, the toes, and claws, black.

This is an *African* bird, but has twice been met with in *England*. The ſpecimen from which this deſcription is taken, was ſhot in *Aſhdown Park*, near *Lambourn*, in *Berkſhire*, and is now in Mr. *Parkinſon's Muſeum*.



152



GENUS XXXIV. IBIS.

CLII. GLOSSY IBIS.

Tantalus igneus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 708. N° 16.
Gloſſy Ibis, *Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 115. N° 14.

THIS is with us, like the laſt, a rare ſpecies, and has only once been met with at large in *England*. The length is two feet. The bill is pretty much bent, and of a greeniſh colour: the eye-lids brown: irides olive: eyes placed in a bare white ſpace: beneath the chin the ſkin is looſe and dilatable: the head and neck are black, the feathers edged with white: the reſt of the body is blackiſh-blue, green, and gloſſy cheſnut, varying into each other in different lights; and in flying in the ſun appears as if gilded: the quills and tail are green gold, gloſſed with red and violet; and the wing coverts not far different in colour: the legs are of a bright green.

We have been informed that this ſpecies is pretty frequent in *Ruſſia*, on the ſhores of the *Don* and other rivers, and is ſaid to build in trees. In Mr. *Parkinſon's Muſeum* is one of theſe, which was ſhot in *Cornwall*.

GENUS XXXV. CURLEW.

CLIII. COMMON CURLEW.

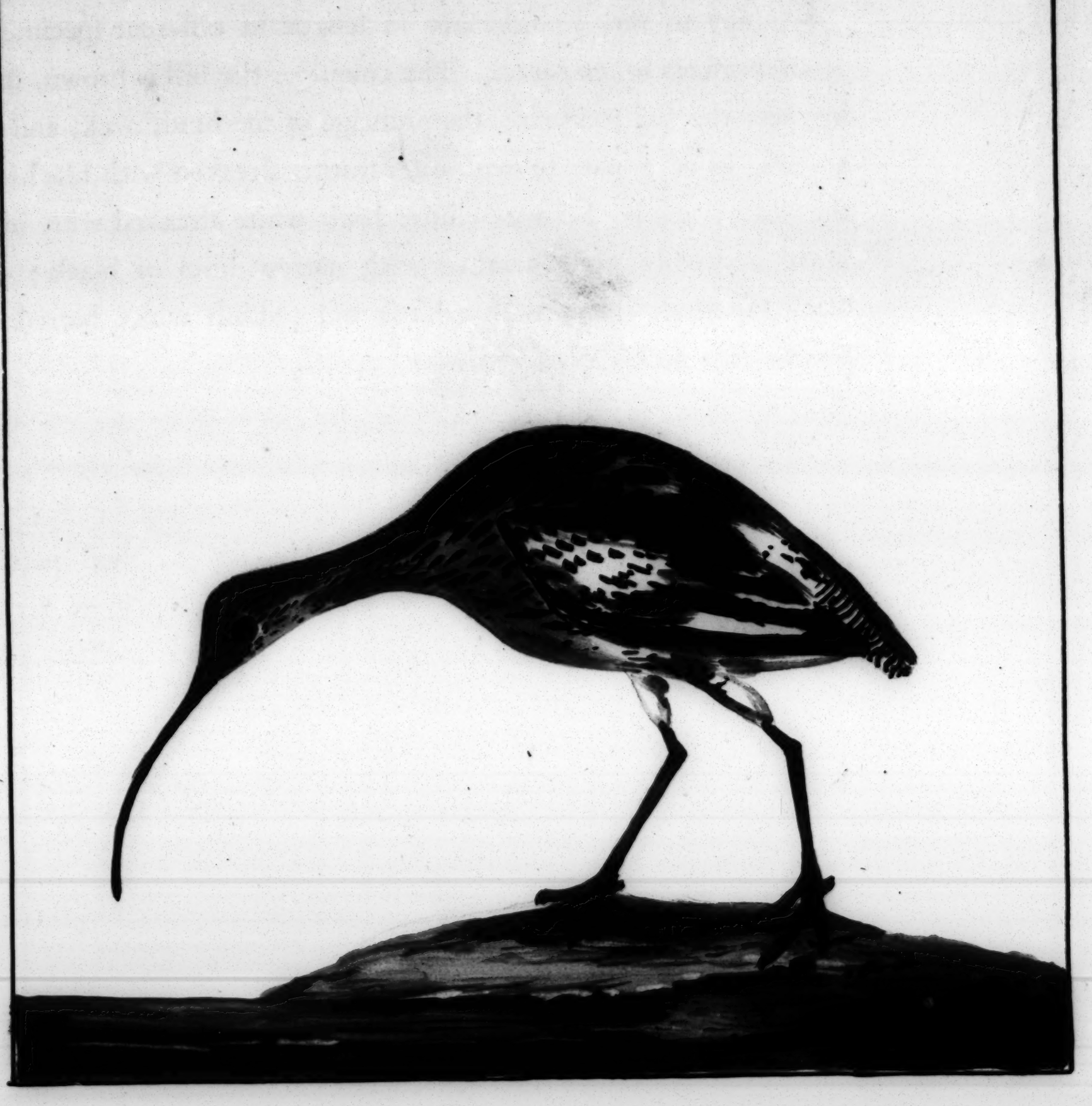
Numenius Arquata, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 710. N° 1.
Scolopax Arquata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 242. N° 3.
Le Courly, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 311. N° 1.
Common Curlew, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 176. *pl.* 63.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 119. N° 1.—*Id. Sup. p.* 242.

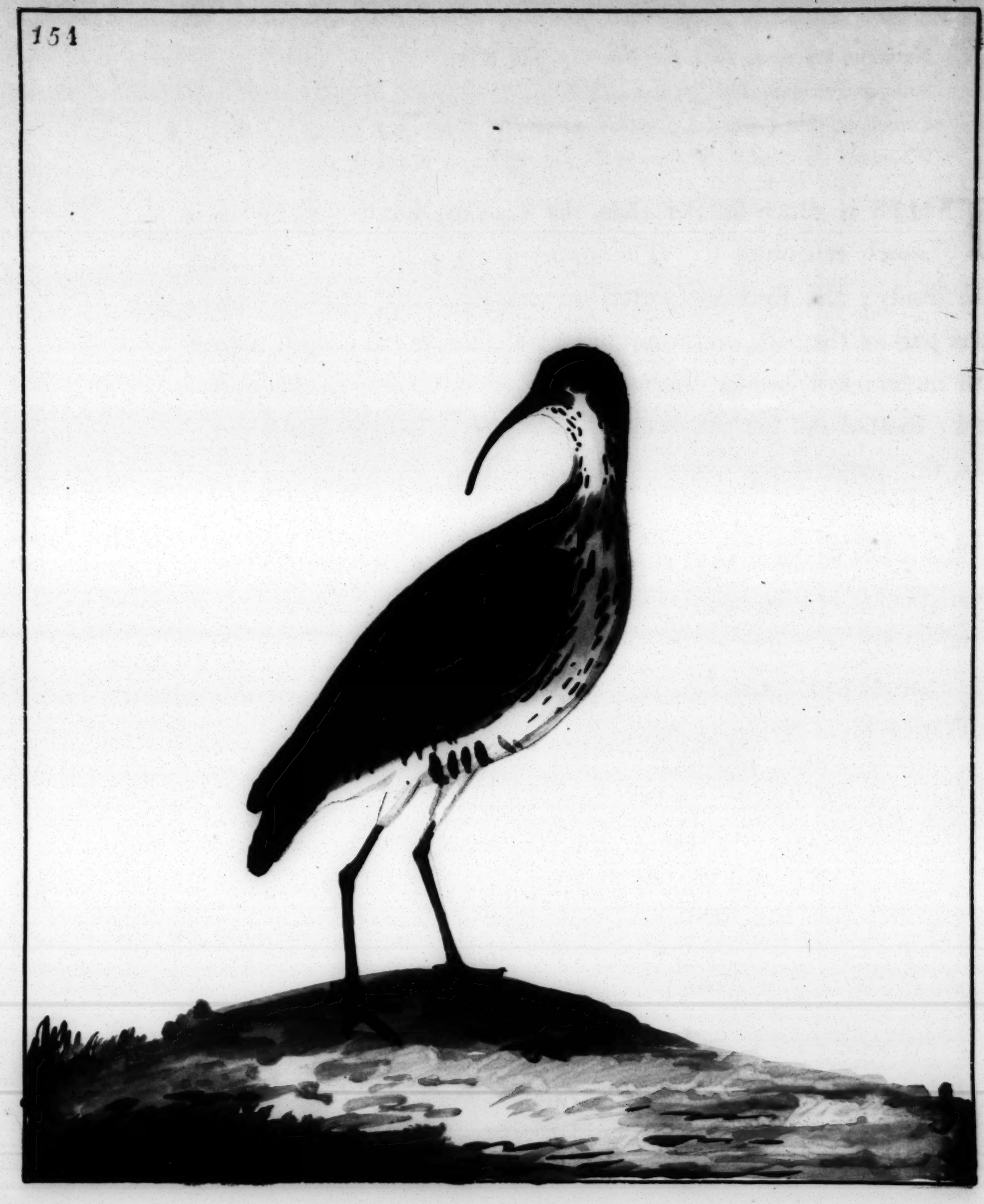
THE uſual length of this bird is two feet; but, as the bill is apt to vary conſiderably in length in different ſpecimens, it often meaſures much more. The colour of the bill is brown, inclining near the end to black: the plumage of the head, neck, and wing coverts, is of a pale brown, each feather ſtreaked with black down the ſhaft; about the eye white: back white ſtreaked with black: breaſt and belly white, marked with narrow lines of black: quills black, ſpotted within with white: tail reddiſh white barred with black: legs duſky blue.

The *female* not unlike the *male*.

It is common in *England*, and frequents, for the moſt part, the fens and parts bordering on the ſea, but breeds in the more elevated places, laying four *eggs* on the ground, as figured in Plate XXVI. N° 1.

CLIV. WHIMBREL.



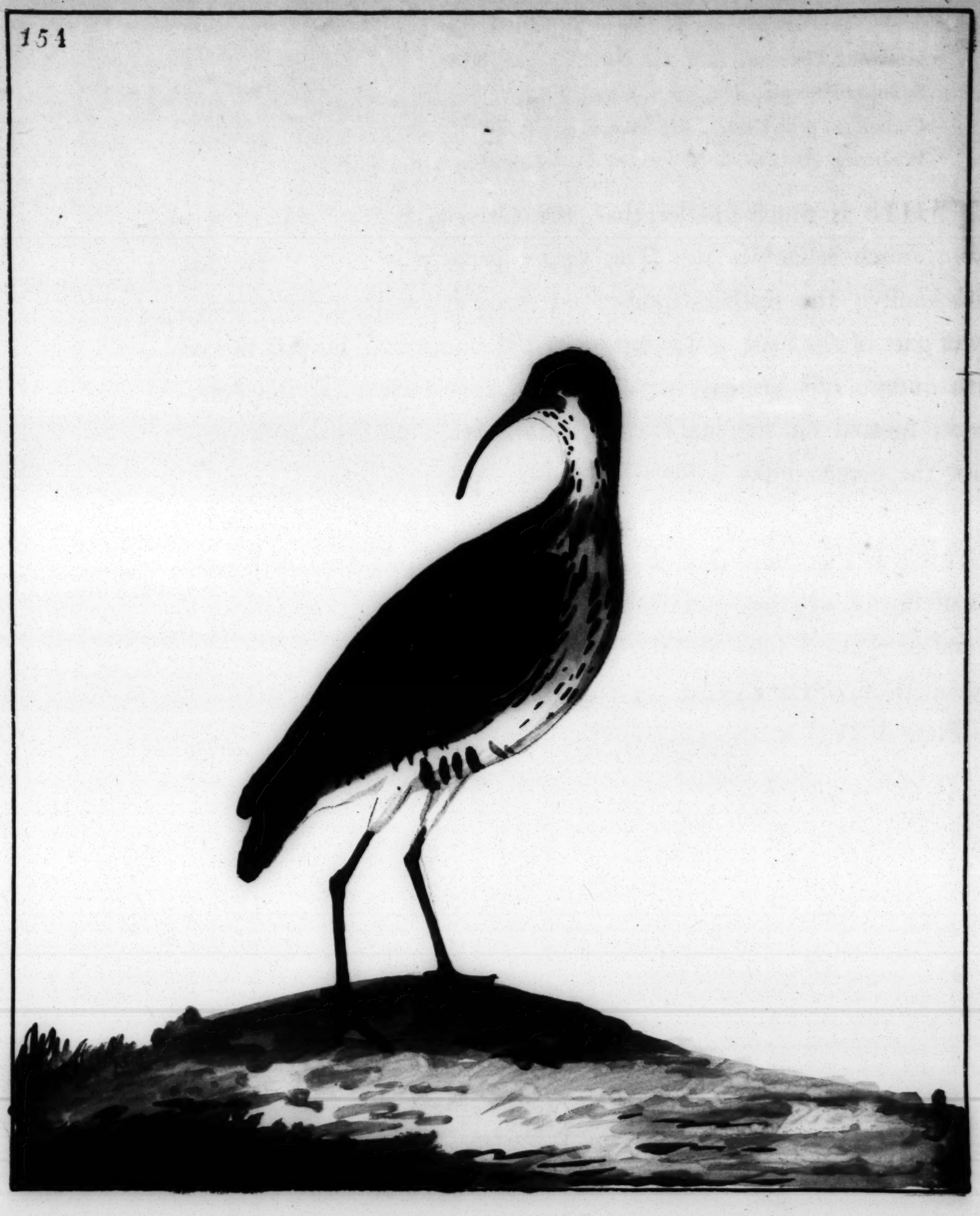


CLIV. WHIMBREL.

Numenius Phæopus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 711. N° 6.
Scolopax Phæopus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 243. N° 4.
Corlieu, ou petit Courly, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 317. N° 2. *pl.* 27. *f.* 1.
Whimbrel, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 177. *pl.* 64.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 123. N° 6.

THIS is much ſmaller than the *Curlew*, but in colour very much reſembles it. The upper parts pale brown ſtreaked with duſky; the feathers ſpotted on the edge with paler colour: lower part of the back and rump white: the upper tail coverts barred with duſky: tail brown, barred with darker brown: quills duſky black, ſpotted on the inner edge with white: all the under parts from the breaſt duſky white: legs black.

This is leſs frequent than the *Curlew*, and is ſometimes met with in vaſt flocks, in *April* and *May*, paſſing towards the *north*; though ſeveral pairs are known to breed in *England*.—The manners are the ſame as thoſe of the *Curlew*; and the *eggs* are very like, but ſmaller.
See Plate XXVI. N° 2.



CLIV. WHIMBREL.

Numenius Phæopus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 711. N° 6.
Scolopax Phæopus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 243. N° 4.
Corlieu, ou petit Courly, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 317. N° 2. *pl.* 27. *f.* 1.
Whimbrel, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 177. *pl.* 64.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 123. N° 6.

THIS is much ſmaller than the *Curlew*, but in colour very much reſembles it. The upper parts pale brown ſtreaked with duſky; the feathers ſpotted on the edge with paler colour: lower part of the back and rump white: the upper tail coverts barred with duſky: tail brown, barred with darker brown: quills duſky black, ſpotted on the inner edge with white: all the under parts from the breaſt duſky white: legs black.

This is leſs frequent than the *Curlew*, and is ſometimes met with in vaſt flocks, in *April* and *May*, paſſing towards the *north*; though ſeveral pairs are known to breed in *England*.—The manners are the ſame as thoſe of the *Curlew*; and the *eggs* are very like, but ſmaller.
See Plate XXVI. N° 2.

CLV. PYGMY CURLEW.

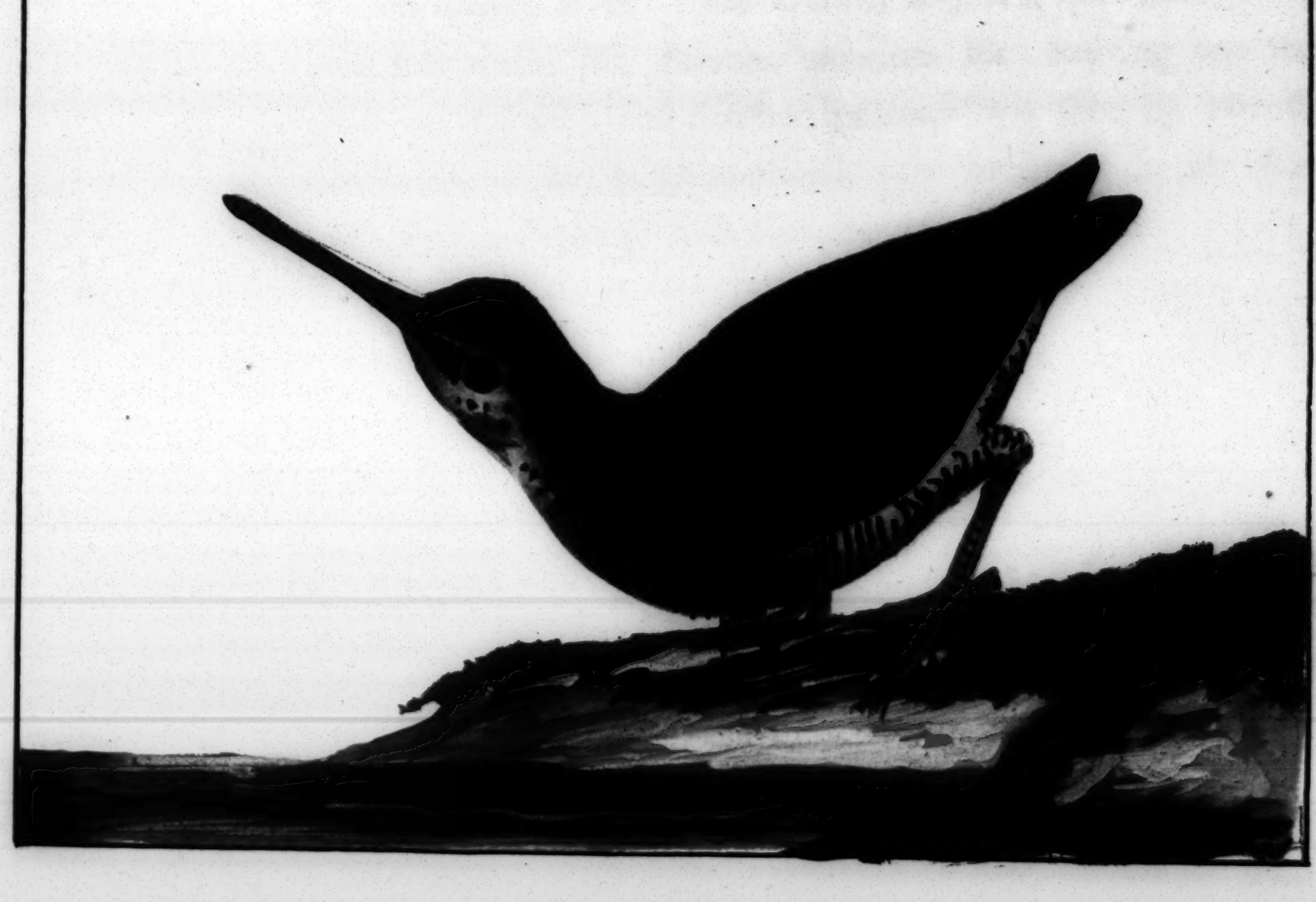
Numenius pygmæus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 713. N° 11.
Pygmy Curlew, *Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 127. N° 10.—*Gen. Birds, p.* 64. *pl.* 11.

THIS is the ſmalleſt of the genus, the length being only eight inches and a half, the breadth fifteen inches and a half, the weight ſcarcely two ounces. The bill is an inch and a half long, ſhaped as in the *Curlew*, but leſs curved; the colour black: the head, back, and wing coverts, are brown, white, and ferruginous, mixed: prime quills duſky, edged with white: head, belly, and rump, white: tail duſky; the outer feathers edged with white: legs black.

This ſpecies is but little known, very few ſpecimens having ever been met with. Mr. *Pennant* mentions his receiving one from the coaſt of *Holland*; and another ſpecimen was ſhot by Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, in his neighbourhood, now preſerved in Mr. *Latham*'s collection, and from which this drawing was taken.

B

156







GENUS XXXVI. SNIPE.

CLVI. WOODCOCK.

Scolopax Rusticola, *Lin. Syst.* i. *p.* 243. N° 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 713. N° 1.
La Becasse, *Brisson. Orn.* v. *p.* 292. N° 1.
Woodcock, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 178. *pl.* 65.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 129. N° 1.

THIS is a bird well known; the length fifteen inches. The colour of the plumage is a beautiful assemblage of ferruginous, black, and grey, in bars and spots; the crown of the head darkest: from the bill to the eye is a line of black: the under eye-lid is white: chin pale ash-colour: the under parts of the body dusky yellowish white, crossed with numerous dusky lines: quills barred with rufous: the tail feathers rufous on the outer webs, and tipped with ash-colour: legs pale brown.

The *Woodcock* is migratory, coming to us in *October*, and departing in *Spring*, but sometimes is known to breed in *England*. The *female* lays four or five *eggs*, on a bed of dried leaves, on the ground. For the figure see Plate XXVII. N° 1.

CLVII. GREAT

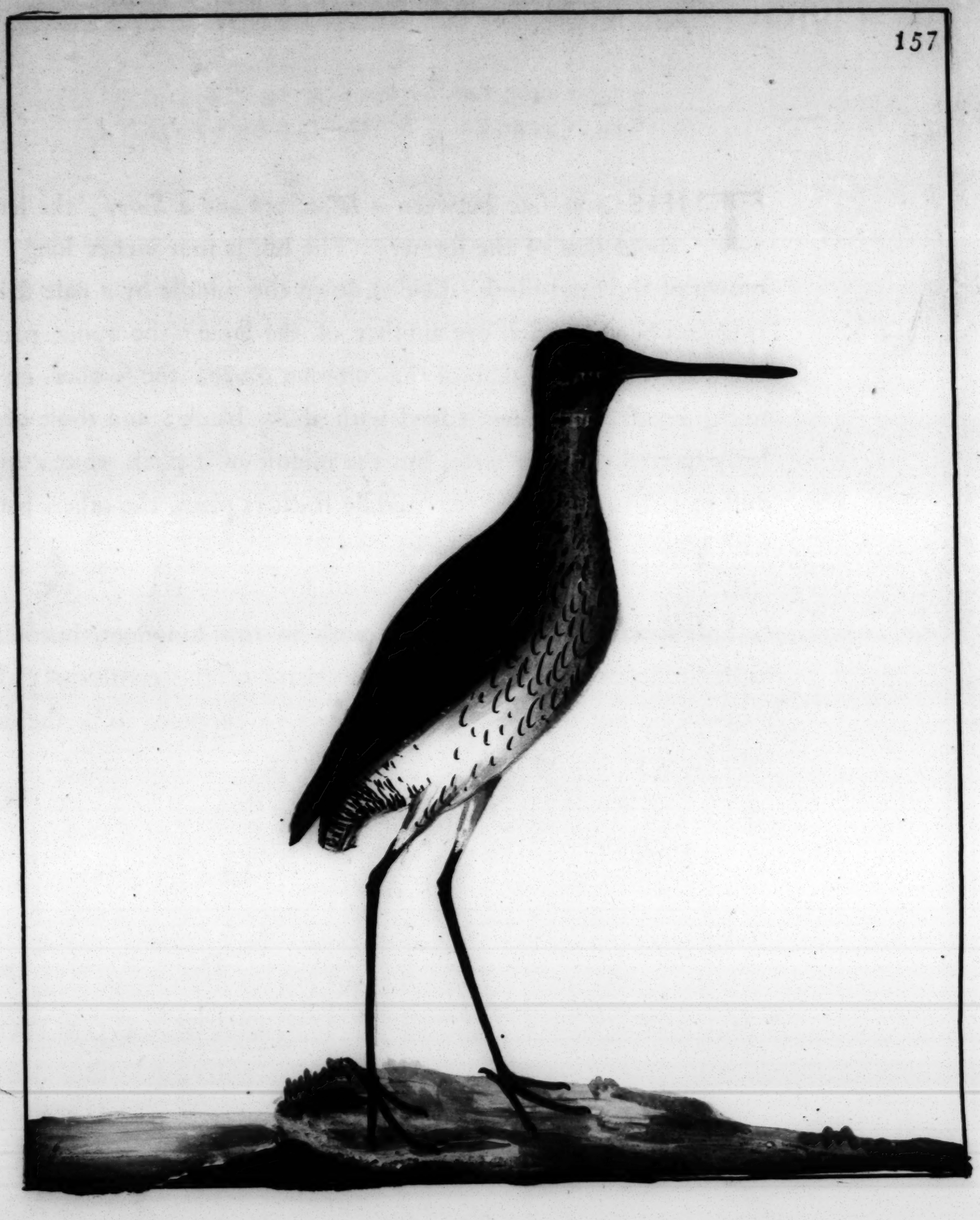
CLVII. GREAT SNIPE.

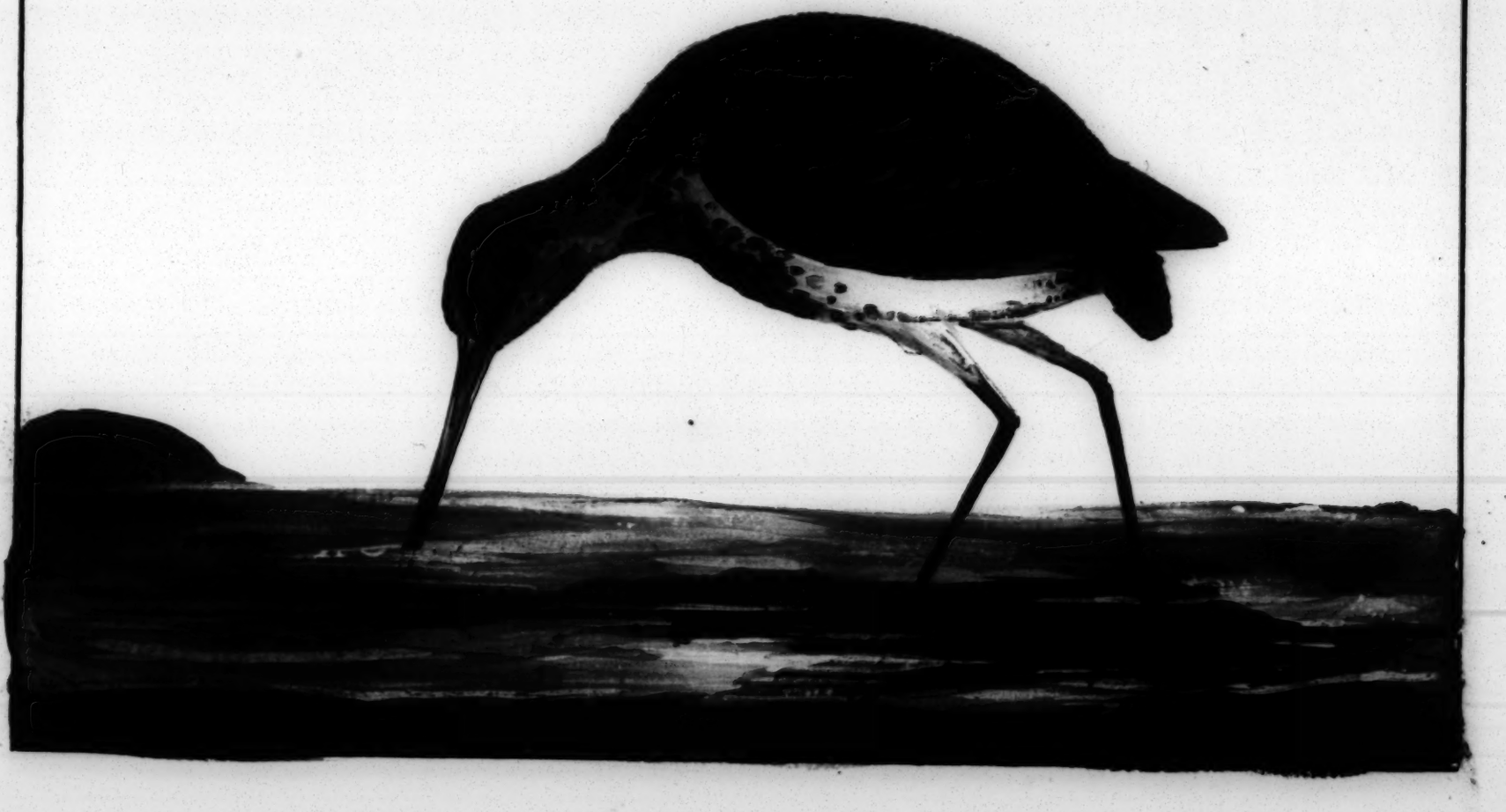
Scolopax major, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 714. N° 4.
Great Snipe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 188.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 133. N° 4.

THIS is in ſize between a *Woodcock* and a *Snipe*; the length about that of the former. The bill is four inches long: the crown of the head black, divided down the middle by a pale ſtripe: over and beneath each eye another of the ſame: the upper part of the body not unlike that of the common *Snipe*: the feathers on the neck, breaſt, and ſides, edged with duſky black; and thoſe of the belly ſpotted with the ſame, but the middle of it plain white: quills duſky: tail reddiſh; the two middle feathers plain, the others barred with black: the legs are black.

This ſpecies is very rarely met with in this kingdom, but is ſaid to be ſufficiently common on many parts of the continent. The manners are not for certain known, but are ſuppoſed to be the ſame with thoſe of the former ſpecies.

CLVIII. COMMON





CLVIII. COMMON SNIPE.

Scolopax Gallinago, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 244. N° 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 715. N° 6.
La Becaſſine, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 298. N° 2. *pl.* 26. *f.* 1.
Common Snipe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 187. *pl.* 68.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 134. N° 6.

THIS ſpecies weighs about four ounces; and the length, from bill to tail, is twelve inches. The bill is duſky, and three inches long: the head is divided lengthwiſe by two black and three reddiſh lines; one of the laſt paſſing down the middle of the crown, and one above each eye: between the bill and eye is a duſky ſtreak: chin, breaſt, and under parts, white: the neck and wings are varied with brown and red, and here and there a little white; the ſcapulars with black and yellow: quills duſky; ſome of the inner ones barred black and pale red: tail feathers black, firſt croſſed with an orange bar, then one of black, and at the ends pale orange: legs pale green inclining to brown.

This bird is common throughout the known world, but with us is, for the moſt part, only a winter inhabitant, though ſeveral pairs breed in *England* every year in the fens.—The *neſt* is made of a ſcanty bed of dried plants, with a few feathers. The *eggs* four or five in number, of a pale browniſh yellow, blotched all over with rufous or pale blood-coloured ſpots.—The figure in Plate XXVII. N° 2.

CLIX. JACK SNIPE.

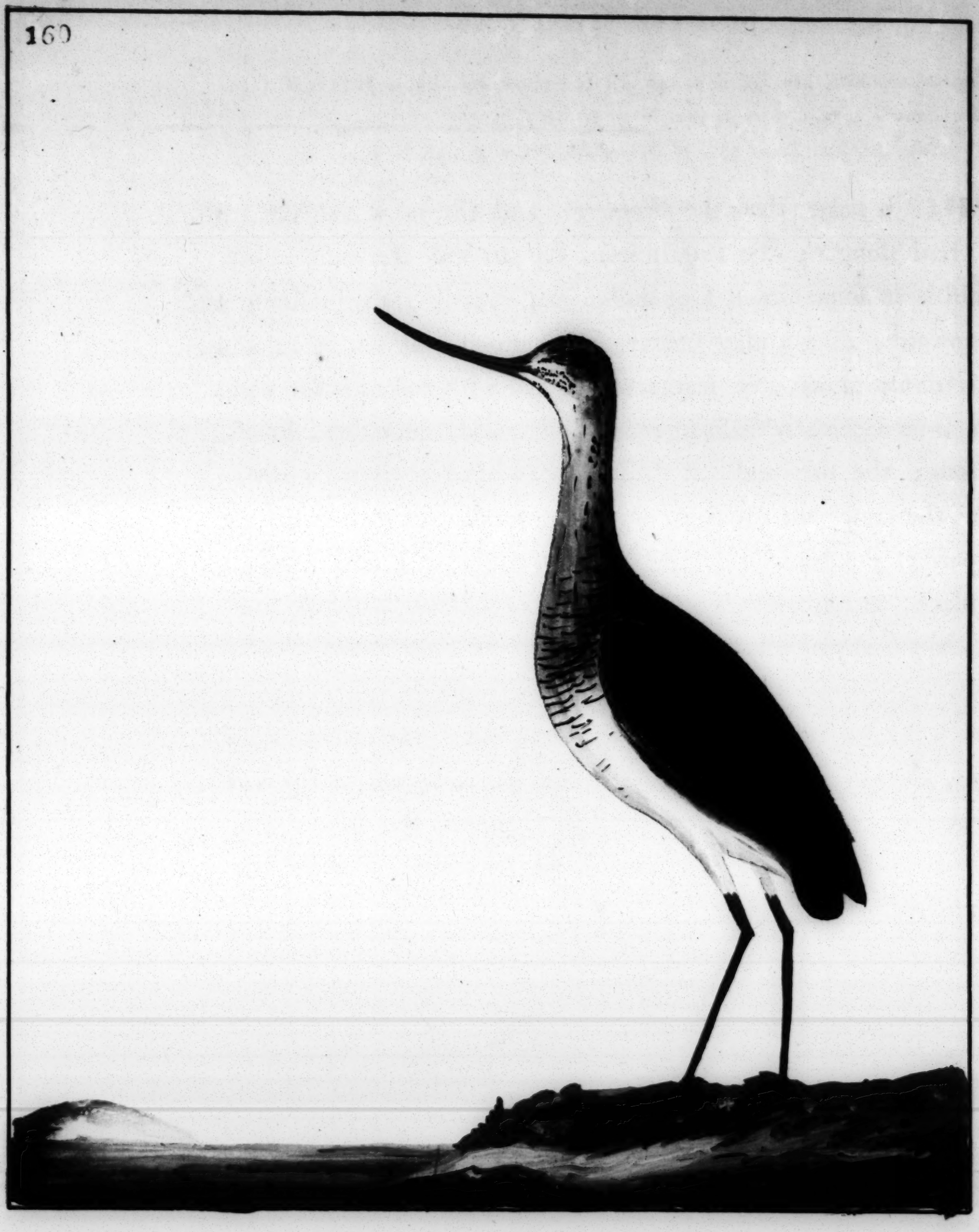
Scolopax Gallinula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 244. N° 8.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 715. N° 8.
La petite Beccaſſine, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 303. N° 3. *pl.* 26. *f.* 2.
Jack Snipe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 189. *pl.* 68.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 136. N° 8.

THIS is ſcarcely more than half the ſize of the laſt. The bill black: the crown of the head black tinged with ruſt-colour: over each eye a ſtreak of yellow: neck varied with brown, pale red, and white; the upper parts of the body with brown and black: the ſcapulars brown margined with yellow, and pointed at the ends: the rump gloſſy purple: belly and vent white: quills and tail duſky or brown; but the feathers of the laſt are tawny on the edges: the legs greeniſh aſh-colour.

This is found in the ſame places as the former, and has the ſame manners.

CLX. RED





CLX. RED GODWIT.

Scolopax Lapponica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 246. N° 15.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 718. N° 15.
La Barge rouſſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 281. N° 5. *pl.* 25. *f.* 1.
Red Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 181. *pl.* 67.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 142. N° 13.

THIS is larger than the *Woodcock*, and the neck and legs are both longer; the length from bill to tail thirteen inches. The bill is in ſome almoſt four inches long, nearly ſtrait, inclining a little upwards, of a duſky colour, but yellowiſh at the baſe: the body is duſky above, the feathers margined with rufous: the wing coverts brown with whitiſh margins: the head, neck, and breaſt, are rufous; the firſt and laſt ſtreaked with black: from thence to the vent the ſame, but much paler, as is a ſtreak over each eye: the lower part of the back and rump rufous white with duſky ſhafts: quills black, within white towards the baſe: tail barred duſky and white: legs duſky or black.

This is an inhabitant of the *Northern* fens: moſt plentiful in *America*, though frequently met with in various parts of the old continent. In *England* it is very rare, but has been ſhot near *Hull*: a ſpecimen alſo, ſhot in *Dorſetſhire*, is in the collection of the late *Marmaduke Tunſtall*, Eſq.

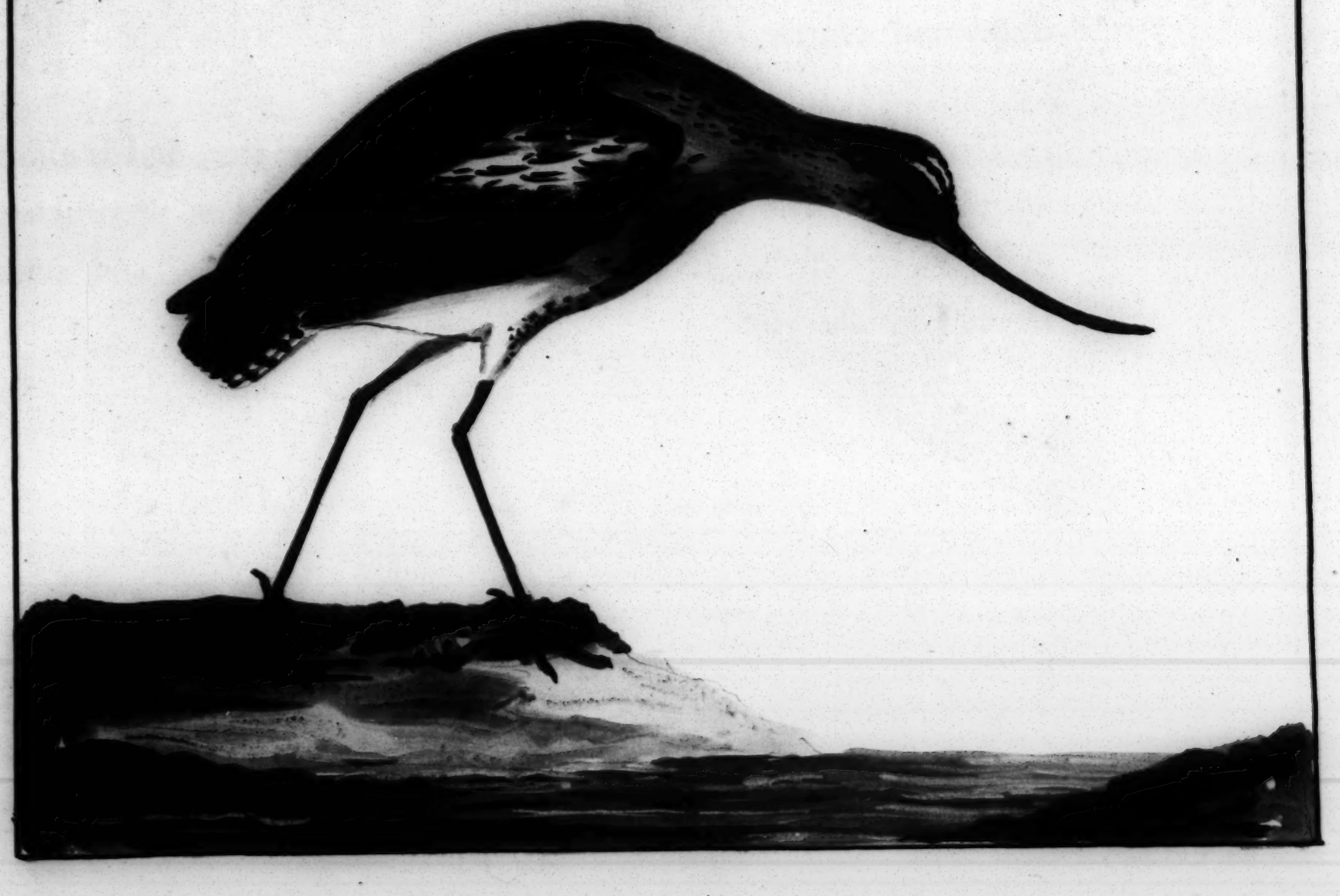
CLXI. GREY GODWIT.

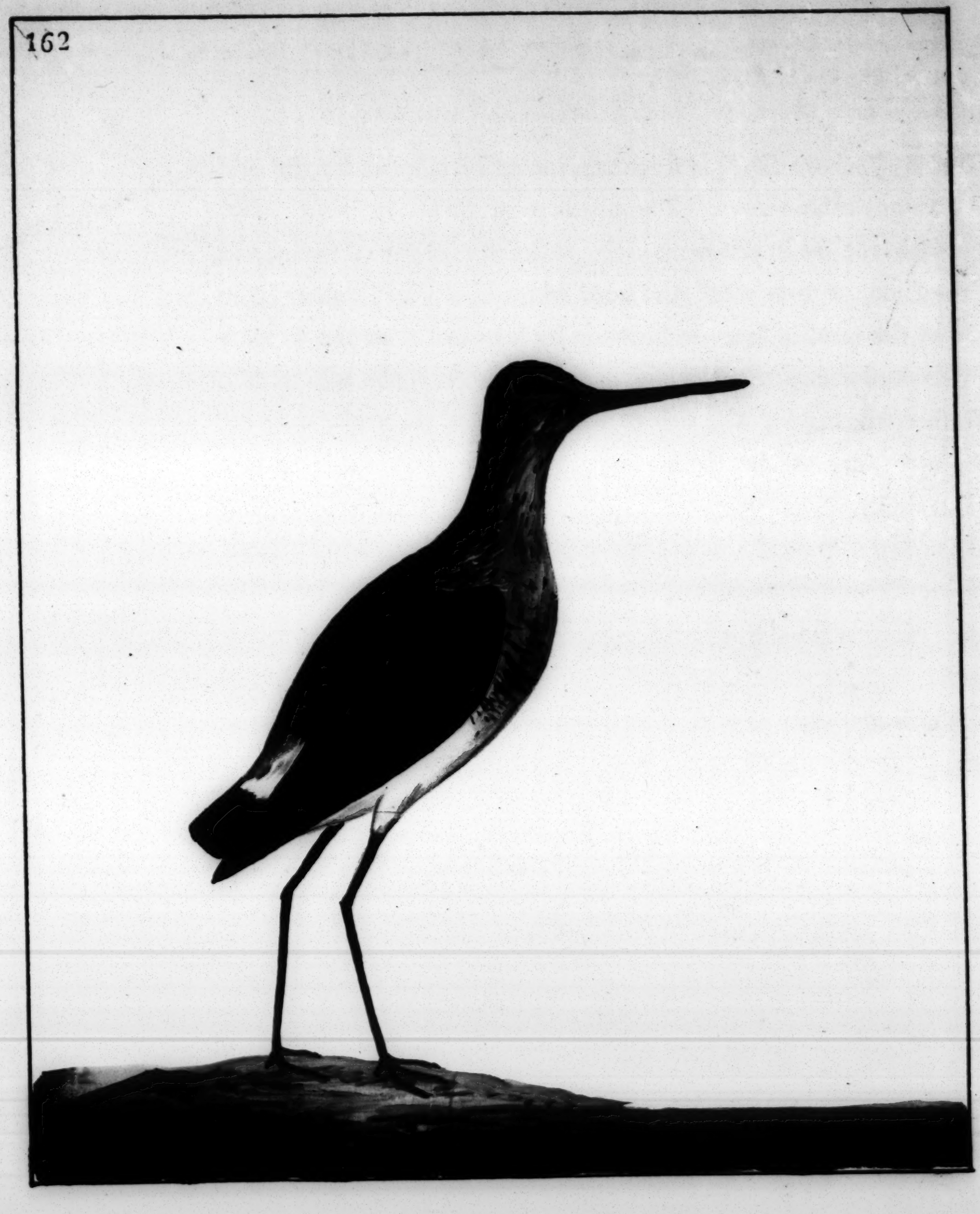
Scolopax Leucophæa, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 719. N° 17.
La grande Barge griſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 272. N° 3. *pl.* 24. *f.* 2.
Common Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 179.—*Id. fol. t. B. B.*—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 144. N° 14.
—*Id. Sup. p.* 245.

THIS weighs twelve ounces, and is ſixteen inches in length. The bill is in ſome three, in others four inches long; and, like the laſt, curves a trifle upwards; the colour half purple half black: round the eye white: between the bill and eye duſky: head and back mottled brown and white: before, as far as the belly, pale reddiſh brown: belly and vent white: quills duſky, mottled or margined with white: ſecondaries brown edged with white: rump white: tail coverts white, ſparingly ſpotted with duſky: tail barred duſky and white: legs black.

This is not uncommon in *England*, in the winter, and is alſo met with at the ſame time with the *Ruffs*, being taken promiſcuouſly with them. It feeds on inſects and minute ſhells, and remains throughout the year.

CLXII. JADREKA





CLXII. JADREKA SNIPE.

Scolopax Limoſa, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 245. N° 13.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 719. N° 18.
La Barge, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 262. N° 1.
Jadreka, or Leſſer Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 182.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 146. N° 17.

THE *Jadreka Snipe* is ſeventeen inches or more in length, and weighs nine ounces. The bill is more than four inches long, duſky with the baſe yellowiſh: the irides are white: cheeks and chin the ſame, or nearly ſo: the head and neck are aſh-colour: the crown of the head inclines to brown: back brown: on the wings a line of white: rump, lower belly, and vent, white: the two middle tail feathers are black; the others black only at the ends, the baſe white, increaſing as the feathers are more outwards: the legs are long and duſky.

In the *female* the colours are more faint: the ſides of the head are cinereous inſtead of white; but there is a ſtreak of white over the eye: the neck has a reddiſh tinge: in other things it reſembles the *male*.

This now and then viſits *England*, but we believe it to be far from common. In the iſle of *Shepey* it is called the *Rock Snipe*.

CLXII.* CAMBRIDGE GODWIT.

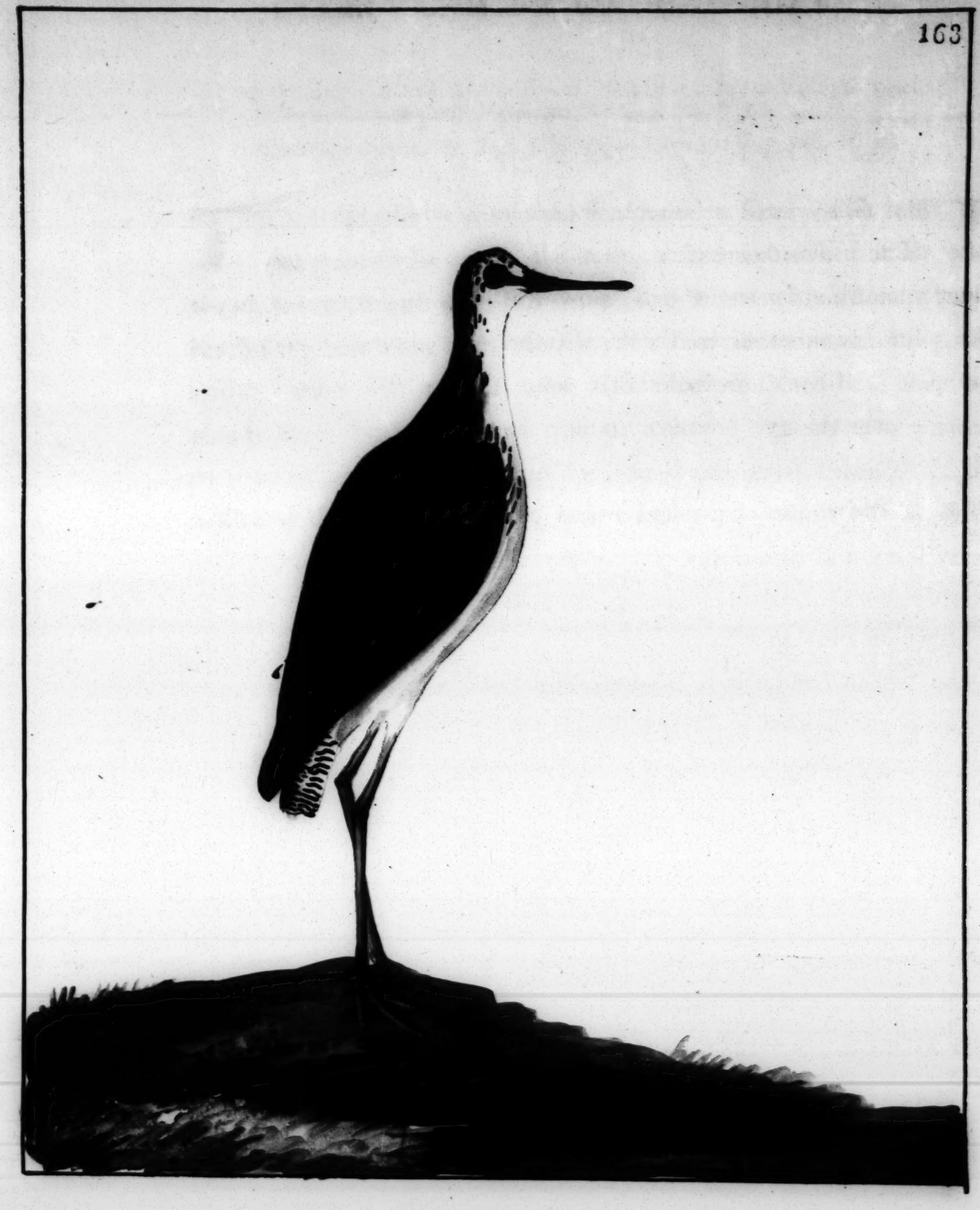
Scolopax Cantabrigienſis, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 721. N° 23.
Cambridge Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 185.—*Lath. Syn.* ii. *p.* 146. N° 16.

THIS ſurpaſſes the *common Redſhank* in ſize. The head, upper part of the neck, and back, cinereous brown: leſſer wing coverts brown, edged with dull white, and barred with black: primaries duſky; the inner ſides whitiſh: the ſecondaries barred duſky and white: under ſide of the neck and breaſt dirty white: belly and vent white: tail barred black and aſh-colour: legs orange.

One of theſe birds was ſhot near *Cambridge*, and preſerved in the collection of the Rev. Mr. *Green*.

CLXIII. GREENSHANK.

B L



CLXIII. GREENSHANK.

Scolopax Glottis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 245. N° 10.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 720. N° 21.
La Barge griſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 267. N° 2. *pl.* 23. *f.* 1.
Greenſhank, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 183.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 147. N° 18.

THE *Greenſhank* is fourteen inches long, and weighs ſix ounces. The bill is two inches and a half long, black and ſlender: the upper mandible curves a trifle downwards at the tip; the under curves ſlightly upwards in the ſame manner: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are pale aſh-colour; the ſhafts of the feathers brown: over the eye a white ſtreak: the lower part of the back, and all beneath from the breaſt, white: quills duſky, ſpotted with white on the inner webs: tail white, croſſed with duſky bars: legs pretty long, and of a duſky green.

This is not uncommon in *England*, being met with in ſmall flocks in the winter time; it is likewiſe ſaid ſometimes to breed with us. —The *egg* is figured in Plate XXVIII. N° 1.

CLXIV. SPOTTED

CLXIV. SPOTTED SNIPE.

Scolopax Totanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 245. N° 12?—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 721. N° 24.
Spotted Snipe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 186.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 148. N° 19.

THIS ſpecies is about the ſize of the *Greenſhank*. The bill two inches and a half long, and ſlender as in that bird, but the tip not at all curved: the head is pale aſh-colour ſtreaked with black: the back and wings duſky aſh-colour marked with triangular white ſpots: quills duſky, the ſhafts white: breaſt, belly, and thighs white; the firſt thinly ſpotted with black: the two middle feathers of the tail are aſh-colour; the ſide feathers whitiſh, barred with black: legs long, and of a bright red.

This is met with in *England*, but rarely.

CLXV. REDSHANK.





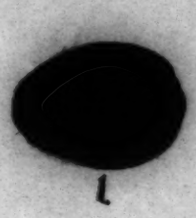
CLXV. REDSHANK.

Scolopax Calidris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 245. N° 11.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 722. N° 25.
Le Chevalier, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 188. 3. *pl.* 17. *f.* 1.
Redſhank, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 184. *pl.* 65.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 150. N° 20.—*Id. Sup. p.* 225.

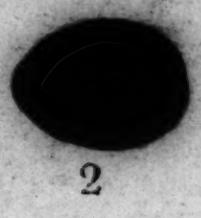
THE *Redſhank* is a foot in length, and twenty-two inches in breadth. The bill two inches long, of a reddiſh colour, with the tip black: irides reddiſh hazel: the head, and hind part of the neck, duſky aſh-colour: back and ſcapulars gloſſy greeniſh brown: wing coverts aſh-colour, varied with duſky and brown, and ſpotted with white: quills duſky; four or five of the inner ones, and moſt of the ſecondaries, tipped with white: over the eyes a white ſtreak: between the bill and eye duſky: chin, and fore part of the neck, pale, with ſhort duſky ſtreaks: the under parts from the breaſt, the lower part of the back, and rump, white; in ſome ſpeckled with duſky: tail coverts, and tail, white barred with black: legs orange.

This ſpecies varies greatly; in winter the colours are greatly paler, and the white ſpots, ſo conſpicuous in the ſummer dreſs, are ſcarcely viſible.

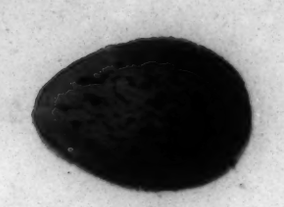
It is common every where in the marſhes near the ſea, where it alſo breeds.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXVII. N° 2.



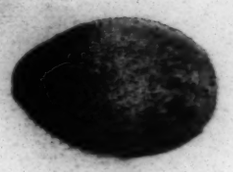
1



2



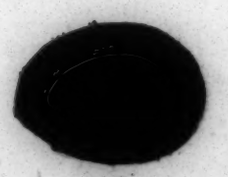
3



4



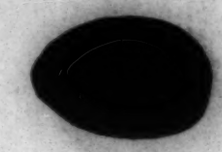
5



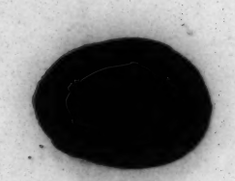
6



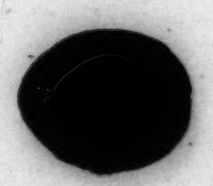
1



2



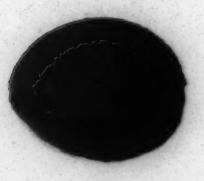
3



4



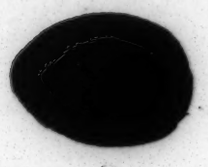
5



6

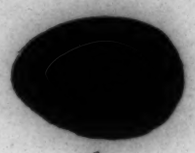


7

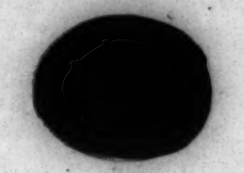


8

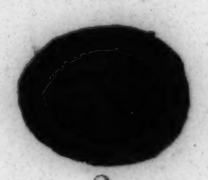
BL



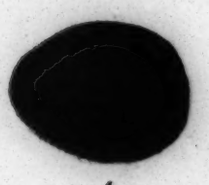
1



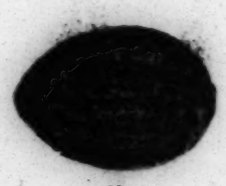
2



3



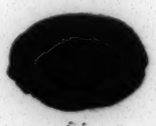
4



5



6

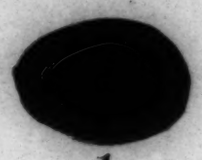


7



8

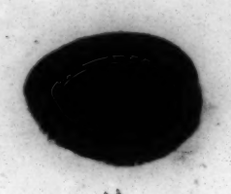
B L



1



2



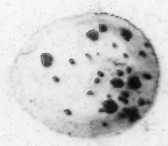
3



4



5



6



7



8

BL



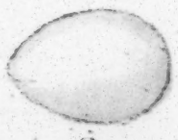
1



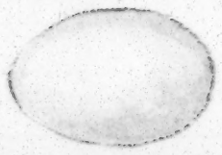
2



5



3

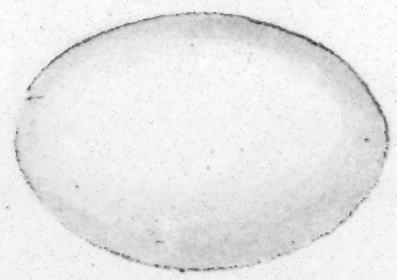


4

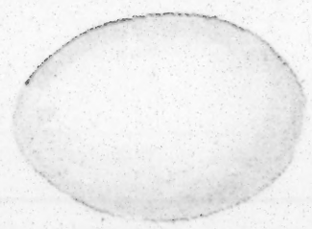
B L



1

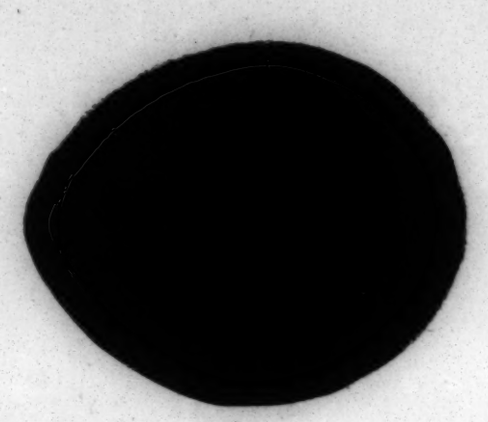


2



3

B L



1

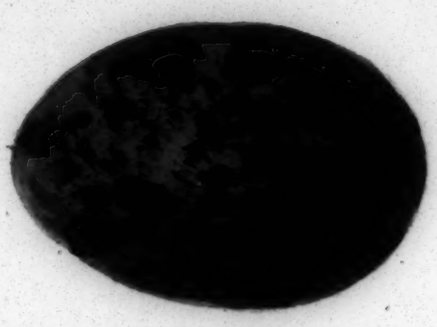


2

B L

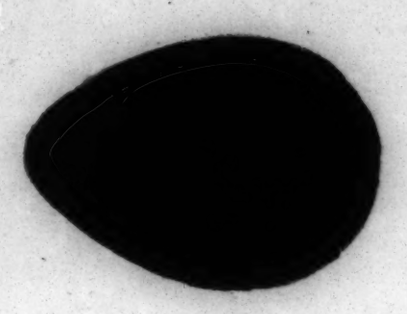


1

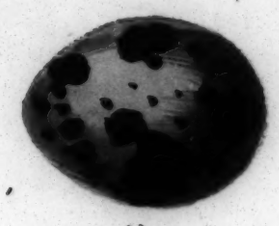


2

B



1



2

B L

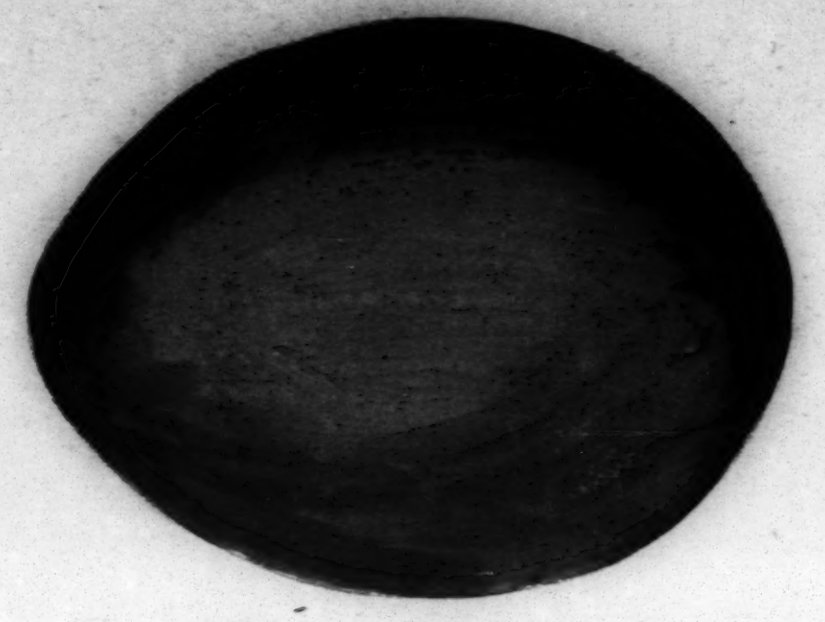


1



2

B

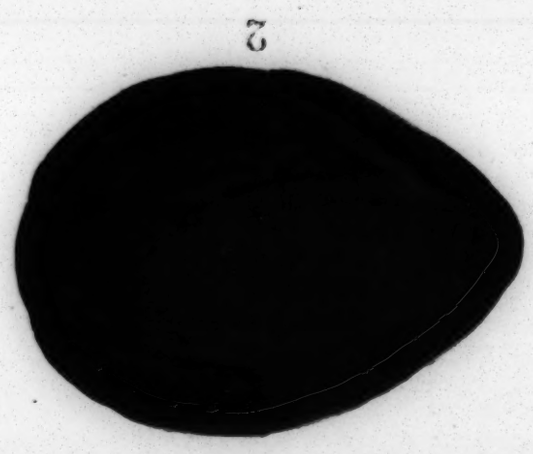


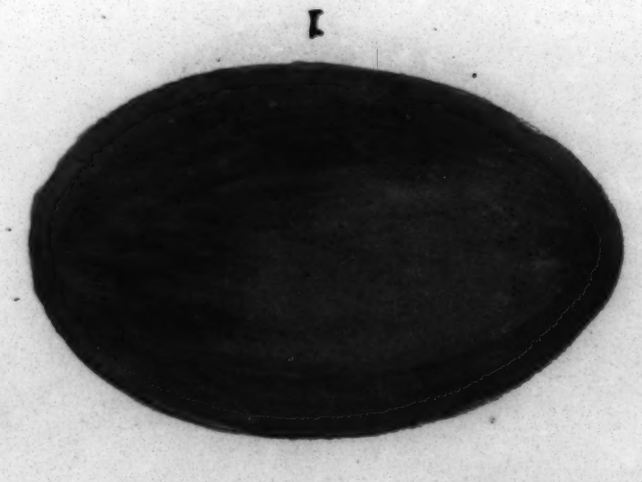
1



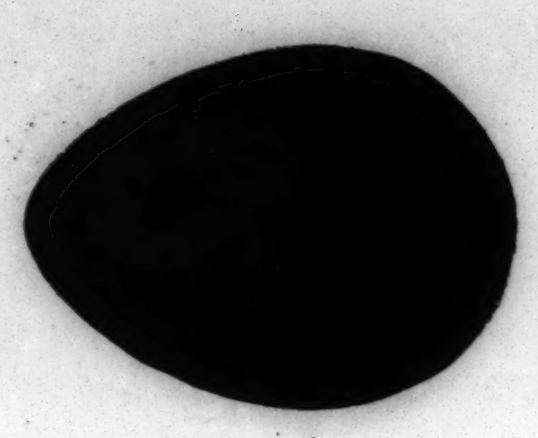
2

BL





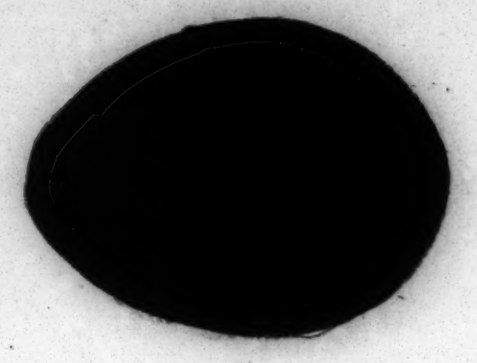
B L



1



2



1



2

B L



1



2